

*Copy in  
Publicity*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
SACRAMENTO

*Race Relations  
Negro*

TO Governor Warren

DATE August 3, 1944

FROM Verna Scoggins

SUBJECT Negro Newspapers

The Governor has received a request from Halley Harding of the Los Angeles Tribune, for an appointment. Harding is city editor of the Tribune which is a tabloid weekly, composed mostly of well edited columns of comment in regard to negro activities in Los Angeles, and national political comment. The editor is Almena Davis and the editorial office is on the mezzanine floor of the Dunbar Building, 4225 South Central Avenue. Almena Davis writes a column and Harding writes a column.

The Governor also has a request for an appointment from Herman Hill, Pacific Coast editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, 989 East 424 Street. Hill handles all California news for this Pittsburgh paper. It usually runs about sixteen pages of national news and Coast items. The Governor has met Hill on several occasions, once in Sacramento. He always propounds questions about possible negro appointments, and usually reports some new campaign about to be launched against the administration because of its neglect of the negroes. A short time ago he reported the Big Five Progressive Club of California to be planning a campaign to have all negroes turn off their radios when the Governor talked at the Republican National Convention. Hill's paper has recently been very critical of the Democratic Convention failure to write a strong plank in regard to the racial problem. Hill deserves attention only to the extent of recognizing him as a newspaper man whose material goes into national negro distribution.

The most complete negro newspaper which comes to my desk is the Los Angeles Sentinel, published by Leon H. Washington. It is the only California member of the Associated Negro Press and is published at 1050 East 434 Place, every Thursday. The Sentinel is a complete newspaper containing regular newspaper features as well as gossip columns. It recently carried a front page editorial criticizing the Democrats for dumping Wallace and charging it was the work of the most reactionary politicians in the Nation. The paper gave staff coverage to the Port Chicago disaster by flying its managing editor, J. Robert Smith, to the scene. Smith has requested that the Governor grant an interview with Sidney P. Dones who he reports discussed racial problems with Governor Dewey in New York. A letter in regard to this request is on file in the Los Angeles office.

The negro papers have in the past, and I presume still do, maintained a Negro Press Bureau headed by Lawrence LaMar, 3227 South Central Avenue, who turns out stories for several neighborhood papers and cooperates with the three papers listed above. Whether LaMar is still on the job I do not know.

There are three stock approaches which the negro publishers have been making of late. One seeks a strong statement from the Governor in regard to racial problems. To this will now be added national political comment requests. The second has to do with State patronage and campaign finance. The third is contained in requests for the



# GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SACRAMENTO

Page #2.

TO Governor Warren

DATE August 3, 1944

FROM Verne Scoggins

SUBJECT Negro Newspapers

Governor to appear before some Assembly District political group in which they are particularly interested. Since the negro factions in Los Angeles are numerous and each newspaper attempts to build up its own faction, there is a continuous effort to capitalize upon contact with the Governor.

If the Governor is to endeavor to satisfy the negro efforts to contact him while he is in Los Angeles, I would suggest one of two methods: either to pay a personal call to the offices of the publishers of the leading papers, or notify them all to see him at one time in the State Building. In either case it will be important that they all be given the same break.



Prepared: 7/19/44

REQUEST FOR CONFERENCE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>DATE AND TIME REQUESTED</u>
Halley Harding, Editor of Los Angeles Tribune	Not given	As soon as possible

COMMENTS OF SECRETARY:

*Harding is city editor of the Tribune which is a tabloid paper*

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS: YES: NO: WHEN:  
REMARKS:

SOURCE: Phone call from Mr. Harding 7/12/44

*Daniel  
What kind of paper  
etc?*

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>DATE AND TIME REQUESTED</u>
Herman Hill, Pacific Coast Editor of Pittsburgh Courier	Not given	Sometime while you are in Los Angeles

COMMENTS OF SECRETARY:

*Published in Pittsburgh but has large daily circulation in Los Angeles. Slants all daily news developments to negro angle and negro politics.*

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS: YES: NO: WHEN:  
REMARKS:

SOURCE: Letter from Mr. Hill dated 7/10/44

*Daniel  
What kind of paper  
etc?*

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>DATE AND TIME REQUESTED</u>
Sidney P. Dones, member of the Republican State Central Committee of Calif. (Colored)	Mr. Dones has just returned from New York where he conferred with Governor Dewey re racial problems. He would like to	At your convenience

COMMENTS OF SECRETARY: discuss this problem with you  
as it relates to California.  
Mr. Robert Smith, Managing  
Editor of the L. A. Sentinel,  
writes to request the appointment.

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS: YES: NO: WHEN:  
REMARKS:

SOURCE: Letter to the Governor dated 7/6/44



FROM

RE

Letter  
6-6-44

Chauncey E. Spencer  
226 Boyer Street  
Dayton, Ohio

Enlisting Governor's good  
will in behalf of remedial  
justice to the negro.

Report

Francis E. Agnew  
Mining Engineer  
819 So. Flower St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Study on racial problem  
submitted to the Governor  
for his consideration

Letter  
7-4-44

Mark W. W. Baldwin  
1629 St. Paul St.  
Baltimore, Maryland

Protesting privileges granted  
to Negroes. Enclosing marked  
clippings to prove his point.

Pamphlet

Washington Bureau,  
Fraternal Council of Negro  
Churches in America  
1934 Eleventh St., N.W.  
Washington 1, D.C.  
(Dr. W.H.Jernagin, Director)

The Negro Church Reports to  
the Nation "A MANIFESTO"  
(Warns against anti-Semitism,  
anti-laborism and anti-Negroism  
in America after war is won.)  
"We are in process of defeating  
master-racism abroad, but master-  
racism is in process of defeating  
us at home."

Letter  
7-15-44

Theodore Howard  
718 A.St.  
Oxnard, Calif.

Correspondence re treatment  
of negroes in the service at  
Oxnard (In Immigration and  
Housing File.)



From

Re

Letter  
11-22-43

Leonard A. Brinson  
San Francisco  
(1364 Geary Street)

An American negro, who offers his services to unify the white and minority races. A thoughtful letter from an educated person, who has definite ideas on how the problem must be handled. ✓

Letter  
11-22-43

Mrs. Jessie Pope  
520 Elliott  
River Rouge, Michigan

An American negress, who evidently writes from actual experience. Offers suggestions as to what evils must be corrected.

JOURNAL

The Journal of Negro Education.  
The American Negro in World Wars I and II

A Quarterly Review of Problems Incident to the Education of Negroes. Published for the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C. ✓

WILLIAM BOND

Commanding



	<u>From</u>	<u>Re</u>
Letter 6-8-44	Richard F. Johnson, Senior Van Nuys High School Sherman Oaks, Calif.	States that although he has no racial prejudice, he resents attitude of negroes in Pasadena. Asks Governor's opinion.
Letter 6-7-44	Edwin Thompson Oakland, California	Protesting restaurant sign, "Colored Trade Not Solicited."
6-6-44	Memo. to Governor from H.R.M.	Outlines conversation between Karl Holton and Fred Roberts concerning movement against the Governor among colored people of L.A. Said to be led by two returned veterans and a new newspaper for colored people in L.A. ✓
Letter 5-8-44	Walter Koetitz, Chief Div. of Imm. & Housing	Giving biographical data on Robert Flippin, Executive Secre- tary of the Booker T. Washington Center, S.F.
Form letter	Crusader Publishing Co. Childersburg, Ala.	Enclosing factual informative statement concerning "The Negro Problem." ✓
Letter 2-28-44	Wendell Malliet & Co. New York	Publisher's letter outlining contents of HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY, quoting price, etc., by Donald Couper.
Clipping		Detailing increase in Los Angeles negro population
Letter 2-24-44	C. L. Turner San Mateo, Calif.	Advocating physical punishment for sex criminals, and citing instance of an attack by a negro on a 24 year old wife and defense worker.
MEMO 2-7-44	To EW from VS	Re complaint from publisher of negro paper. Letter from Jim Erwing, publisher, attached ✓
MEMO 2-2-44	To EW from WTS	Re negro situation as outlined by Mr. Miles and Mr. Austin, negroes, in conversation with WTS



From

Re

Letter  
1-10-44

Mrs. Edwina R. Robbins  
Yuba City, California

Asking that a Fact-finding committee, such as the Tenny Committee, investigate the race problem in California and put the truth before the people of the State. Comments on political significance of large numbers of negroes who have come into California

Memo.  
1-7-44

To Governor from H.R.M.

Outlines serious situation then developing at Compton re erection of housing units for negroes in area where there are strong anti-negro feelings. ✓

Pamphlet

by Moses S. Mashley

Mimeographed letter, evidently Director of organization known as Coloured Clubs of the World.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/84 BY SP-6



FEBRUARY 28—MARCH 6, 1943

Race  
Relations

# National Negro Newspaper Week

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OTTO McCLARRIN  
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*Delta Phi Delta*

NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION  
AND DELTA PHI DELTA JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

MOSS HYLES KENDRIX, Director

239 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

February 8, 1943

The Honorable Earl Warren  
Governor of California  
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Warren:

During the week of February 28-March 6, the Negro newspapers of America and Negro institutions and organizations throughout the country will cooperate in the observance of the fifth annual National Negro Newspaper Week and the One Hundred Sixteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press.

Cognizant of the significant role of the press in the most critical period of our national history, the sponsors of this project have urged the participating papers to take this opportunity to reassure America that they are not unaware of their obligation to promote national unity and restrain from releasing information which might aid the enemy in defeating our forces in the far-flung battle areas of the world, making it possible for the axis to heap devastation upon this land. At the same time, it is hoped that the papers will re-emphasize their determination to continue to strive for the perpetuation of the democratic principles in the United States since victory on the battlefield will be without avail if the foes of decency and right are victorious at home. The theme of the Week is to be "Functions of a Minority Press in a Nation at War."

Since its inception, the American Negro Press has striven for the full integration of the Negro into American life by attempting to familiarize the nation with the contributions made by the race in the development of our great Republic. No movement designed to promote the welfare and progress of America has gone without the support of the Negro segment of the nation's fourth estate. Today, the Negro press stands firmly in support of the war effort, while, at the same time, it can do none other than join with all organizations and individuals who are struggling for the Negro's chance to work and fight for the cause in which we find ourselves engulfed.

In behalf of the Negro newspapers of your nation and state, and the citizens who read these papers, I bring the objectives of National Negro Newspaper Week to your attention and solicit your appraisal of the project.

Sincerely yours,

National Negro Newspaper Week

Moss Hyles Kendrix  
Director

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY • READ NEGRO NEWSPAPERS FOR PROGRESS



# GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SACRAMENTO

*Race Relations  
Negro*

TO Governor Warren

DATE 3/30/43

FROM HRM

SUBJECT Memo of conversation

with Walter Gordon

Mr. Walter Gordon called at the office and was disappointed that he could not see you and will call in again. He asked me to deliver this message. In connection with post-war planning, housing will be a very important problem and is one in which the negroes are very much interested as they believe adequate and proper provision should be made for housing of negro citizens. Mr. Gordon suggests that no one better could be found than Paul R. Williams, a negro architect who is known both nationally and internationally. He has specialized in city planning. Mr. Gordon left a booklet of Mr. Williams' entitled "Tomorrow's Cities". Mr. Gordon says that in addition to being a fine architect he is a splendid person and is a friend of his.

*In Dwight  
information*



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SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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SA55 93 15 EXTRA NL=LOSANGELES CALIF 27

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN=

STATE CAPITOL

26998

1943 MAY 28 AM 6 03

*may 30*

WE URGE YOU TO ATTEND A MASS MEETING SUNDAY MAY 30TH AT  
PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT CHURCH 1025 EAST 18TH STREET ONE PM  
CALLED BY NEGRO VICTORY COMMITTEE AND N A A C P PURPOSE OF  
MEETING IS TO PROTEST THE COLD BLOODED SHOOTING OF A DEFENSE  
WORKER BY A LOSANGELES POLICEMAN AND TO PROTEST TO  
DISPARAGING STATEMENTS PERTAINING TO THE NEGRO RACE  
MADE BY POLICE AND TO PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY IN GENERAL  
AMONG NEGROES MEXICANS AND OTHER MINORITY GROUPS=

REV CLAYTON D RUSSELL CHAIRMAN LOSANGELES NEGRO  
VICTORY COMMITTEE THOMAS L GRIFFITH PGESIDENT  
LOSANGELES BRANCH NATL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
OF COLORED PEOPLE.

30 1025 18 PM N A A C P

*Race Relations*

RECEIVED  
MAY 28 1943  
RECEIVED



*Race Relations*  
**COMMITTEE AGAINST RACE DISCRIMINATION IN THE WAR EFFORT**

of the  
**AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION**

GRamercy 7-4330

PEARL S. BUCK  
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170 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

30851  
ERNEST ANGELL  
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PROF. LYMAN BRYSON  
ELMER CARTER  
DR. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT  
MRS. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS  
DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK  
DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM  
JAMES MARSHALL  
PROF. BROADUS MITCHELL  
DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR  
DR. GEORGE N. SHUSTER  
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN  
WALTER WHITE  
WILLIAM L. WHITE  
WENDELL L. WILLKIE

RECEIVED  
JUN 14 1943

June 8, 1943

*Donation*

JEAN HENRY  
*Secretary*

Honorable dear Sir:

May we ask both your personal assistance and your financial support in a new effort to bring together for a united campaign the various agencies working against Negro discrimination. Some thirty national organizations have formed a working conference to tackle the pressing problems of integrating the Negro into the war effort and the democratic world of tomorrow. Our first objective is to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, in auxiliary war agencies, in employment, and in housing.

This conference is both a coordinating agency and a means of developing new tactics, wider publicity and organized pressure. Everyone concerned with race relations agrees that this kind of job must be done to unite the present scattered forces. It must be done at the accelerated speed which the war and world conditions demand of us.

This Committee has undertaken the responsibility of getting the agencies together and seeing that the joint program is carried out nationally. We plan to widen popular interest in this movement by establishing similar conferences in leading cities of the country under the leadership of local branches of the various organizations represented in the conference.

The overhead job requires a moderate sum to which we hope you will be willing to contribute. Doubtless you are contributing at present to one or another of the agencies represented. This added contribution, we believe, will be an investment not only to intensify the agencies' work but to strengthen America's position of world leadership for democracy.

We would appreciate hearing from you on the enclosed card.

Sincerely yours,

*Broadus Mitchell*  
For the Committee

BM:N  
enc



**Committee Against Race Discrimination  
in the War Effort**

**Suite 900**

**170 Fifth Avenue**

**New York, (10), N. Y.**



# Committee Against Race Discrimination in the War Effort

SUITE 900, 170 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

You may.....count on me for assistance in my community as occasion offers against Negro discrimination and in cooperation with activities suggested by your Committee.

Enclosed is my contribution in the amount of

\$5..... \$25..... \$100.....

\$10..... \$50..... ..

(If you cannot make a contribution in the above amount, please send whatever you can.)

Date..... Signed.....

Address.....



*The following persons may be interested in the Committee's work.*

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....



Negro woman claims that State (?)  
Employment office at Oroville will  
not send her out on a job because  
of her nationality. Is a good cook  
and needs a job. Asks help from the  
Governor.

*Race Relations*



Negro woman complaint about State (?)  
Employment Office in Oroville.  
Says they will not hire her because  
of her



Oroville Calif <sup>Brown</sup>  
April 6 1943  
15078

Mr. Womum

Dear Sir

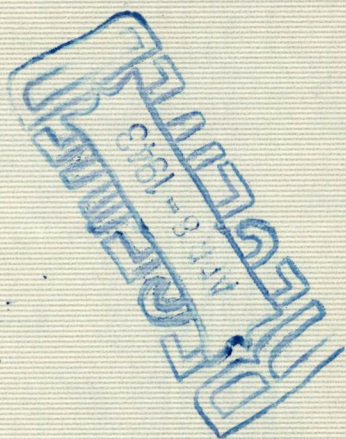
I am writing you  
to let you know that I go to  
the State employment Office to get  
job and every time I go there  
I am turned down by the Womum  
that work there I can look I see  
job on the Board in the Window  
she want let me have the job  
she know I am an <sup>unemployed</sup> Womum  
that why she don't give me the  
job job are Bros. under the Trade  
all the time I would like to get  
job so I can buy War Stamps  
are Bonds if I don't get job I can't  
this State Office is on 1944 Bird St  
in Oroville Calif I do hope I will  
hear from you soon she threat  
the job pay to much money for  
meager I am good cost my Social  
Security number is 549-16-1281  
they have it in



the office I hope you  
will help me I know  
you can do so if you  
will

you truly

Minna Hamilton Brown  
Rout 2 Box 268  
Croville Calif





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SA39 10=LOS ANGELES CALIF 10 800A

1943 JUN 10 AM 8 46

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN AND COMMITTEE=

SACRAMENTO CALIF=

*Pace Relations*

WE HAVE NEGROES IN OFFICE TO PROTECT OUR VICE INTEREST=

JOE BLACK.

30424

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1943  
RECEIVED

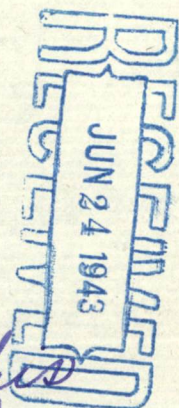


Charles Earley *Race Relations*  
1434 O'Farrell St. 32132  
San Francisco.

June 23, 1943

Mr. Earl Warren:

Dear Sir:



The more of this letter you read the more important it becomes.

Are the Negroes due any justice in this country?

My story is one of the thousands of Negro's problems.

I am a Negro 27 yrs old married with a fine mother, wife and child to take care of.

I'm or we all are  
\* Christians and do not



believes in fighting or killing in fact I'll never kill anyone unless, unless it was something that had to happen.

I've work the past  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years on the most important defence jobs. Such as the Army Supply depot, the ship-yards and now a Longshoreman one who Charge and discharge the ships for the Army and Navy for the fighting men across the sea. This job I got now is very important and hard we work 70 to 74 hours per week.



And because I'm a  
negroe I'm classify 1A.  
And there are many  
white boys that work  
with me every day  
some single and  
some marry and are  
deferred.

Gov. do you call  
this justice? Do this  
mean that every man  
are created equal.  
Why can I do my fight-  
ing here on the home  
front with my family?  
There are many cases  
the F. B. I. should look  
into. There is no American  
as faithful to his  
country than the Negroes.



The negroes feel that they are treated unjust. I learn this in our Church's, Barber Shop's Pool room and many other places where negro's can talk freely.

We feel we have more of a WAR to fight for justice here in the U. S. A. than over seas.

We are treated as slaves now. This also goes for the Mexicans I work and talk with. Please look into this matter more. I ~~know~~ you do hear of the roots between the White and Dark Americans



has in the shipyards  
every so often. I know  
because I was a shop  
steward in the ship-  
yard and was in there  
③. They are started from  
Poor Southern White  
People that didn't want  
to work beside a  
colored man or woman.

Now use my case  
for an example and  
look into it. Why am  
I railroad to the army  
against my will?

Answer very soon  
I remain,

Charles Earley

P.S. - I help many Negroes <sup>not</sup> for you.



# *Pace Relations*

July 8, 1943

Miss Hanna Jensen  
1180 West 29th Street  
Los Angeles, 7, California

Dear Miss Jensen:

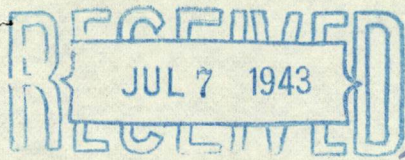
The Governor has asked me to thank you for your letter of July 4, concerning the negro problem, and to tell you that he appreciates having the benefit of your views.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:aj  
HRM





1180 West 29<sup>th</sup> Street,  
Los Angeles 7, Cal.  
July 4, 1943.

The Honorable Mr. Warren,  
Sacramento, California.

Dear Sir:

You men in authority are burdened by many problems, but none can be greater today than that created by racial discrimination. It, and not Japan or Germany, is America's greatest enemy, and since I am a teacher in the city high school having the greatest negro attendance, the facts I have make me unburden on you, our governor. The doors closed to that race in industry, housing, and the Armed Forces during a great war make that people question the 'Four Freedom' promises when postwar days arise. Many of my boys have expressed the



learn upon leaving for service: "I hope I will not have to fight a revolution when I get home."

Last week a quiet, dignified, spiritual Negro municipal leader said that facts point to the guilt of our armed leaders in the recent 'zoo-suit' affair. He stated that a fleet of taxis had been placed at the disposal of the men in uniform, and the men who left without permission received no reprimand on return.

The same fear was expressed by the June 23 Christian Century. The 'facts', of course, may be erroneous, but the results to America may prove to be equally serious.

My work with these people make me confident that they are loyal Americans. Their leaders hope that the leaders of our political, radio, and newspaper world will take up the cudgel in their behalf before their own masses lose patience.



# *Race Relations*

August 19, 1943

Mr. John H. Johnson  
Managing Editor  
Negro Digest  
3507 South Parkway  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of August 10 has been received during the Governor's stay in southern California.

It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to Sacramento.

Sincerely yours,

Verne Scoggins  
Press Secretary

VS:EY



# NEGRO DIGEST

A MAGAZINE OF NEGRO COMMENT

3507 SOUTH PARKWAY  
CHICAGO, ILL.

August 10, 1943

Hon. Earl Warren  
Gov. of California  
Sacramento, California

36708

Honorable Sir:

Because of the race riots which have occurred in Beaumont, Mobile, Detroit, and New York City, many governors of various states have appointed interracial committees to curb race friction between Negroes and Whites.

Because we believe that you are interested in developing better interracial harmony between the two races, we are writing to call your attention to NEGRO DIGEST, a magazine which has as one of its main objectives the development of better interracial understanding.

If you have appointed an interracial committee, may we suggest that you take out subscriptions for each of them. If you have not appointed a committee, may we suggest that you take out a subscription for yourself or for the person, or persons that advise you on matters relative to the development of better interracial understanding.

NEGRO DIGEST, now the largest Negro magazine, sells for 25¢ a copy; \$3.00 a year. For your convenience in subscribing, we are enclosing a subscription blank and a business reply envelope.

Very truly yours,

*John H. Johnson*  
John H. Johnson  
Managing Editor

JHJ:gs

P.S. A sample copy of NEGRO DIGEST is enclosed.



14

August 10, 1943

*Race Relations*

Mr. Sidney P. Dones  
4524 Compton Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Dones:

Your letter of August 5 seeking an appointment with Governor Warren has been received at this office.

Governor Warren has been making his headquarters in the State Building at Los Angeles for several weeks and I would suggest that you direct your correspondence to that office if you are still desirous of presenting a suggestion concerning the Negroes of America.

I know the Governor will be appreciative of any suggestion you care to submit.

Sincerely yours,

Verne Scoggins  
Press Secretary

VS:hmm



MEMBER  
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT  
NON-PARTISAN, INTER-RACIAL  
COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

FOUNDER OF  
VAL VERDE COUNTY PARK  
AND LONDON TOWNSITE

## SIDNEY P. DONES

*Real Estate Broker And Financial Counsellor*

DONES' BUILDING

4524 COMPTON AVENUE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE ADAMS 0464

RESIDENCE  
2045 SO. HOBART BLVD.  
RE. 21-505

August 5, 1943

Honorable Earl Warren,  
Governor of the State of California

Dear Governor:

I have been up North for the last week or so, and I haven't had chance to write you since my return to Los Angeles. I am very anxious to have a personal talk with you, concerning something that I believe will mean a great deal to you; in so far as, your future political career.

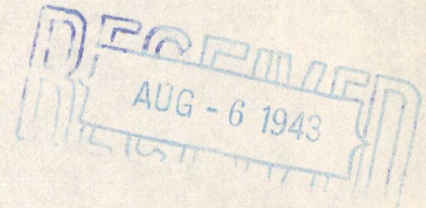
I am not looking for a job and I am not trying to dictate any policy. I simply want to talk to you concerning the Negroes. Not only the Negroes in California, but the Negroes of America. I spoke concerning you on the floors of the Senate in Sacramento.

At that time I said that you were presidential timber. I believe that more now than ever. I have a little thought that could be passed on that would not cost a penny, but politically speaking, would be worth a million.

I want to see you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

*Sidney P. Dones*  
Sidney P. Dones



35017



# Race Relations

August 26, 1943

Mr. L. G. Brattin  
330<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Brattin:

Your letter of August 24 has been received during the Governor's absence from the city. It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Verne Scoggins  
Press Secretary

VS:aj



RECEIVED  
AUG 26 1943

82778

Los Angeles, Cal.,  
August 24, 1943.

Hon. Earl Warren,  
Governor of California  
Sacramento, Calif.

My dear Sir:

There seems to be a determined effort to take possession of California for the 1944 Presidential Election, there is a large influx of blacks and whites, from different sections of the Country to qualify for the 1944 Presidential Election, the entire plan can be knocked in the head by a quick proceedings.

It seems to me that the Republican Party could be appealed to all over the United States, and get fully organized to combat this determined effort,

I want to congratulate you on your quick disposal of the racing boat problem, and your knocking out of the Roosevelt Six hundred thousand majority, puts the stamp on you of a man who has the courage of his convictions and not afraid to use them, this knocking out of the Six hundred thousand majority will seem like a gentle tap on the wrist compared to what you can do to Roosevelt before the 1944 Election, there is no question but that there is a determined effort to dump the entire Jewish population from all over the world into the United States and make this Country a regular Jew Asylum, do the real people want that condition to be realized, I guess not, this nationality would naturally go about the money power in all branches of business in the U.S.

I would like to tell you of a plan which I am sure would put this whole plan of those who are behind it into the discard, I would be glad to tell you of this plan at a personal interview as it would not be wise to send it by mail or otherwise, I believe this influx of voters, should be taken care of immediately before too much damage is done.

I was born and raised in Ohio where all of my relatives were born and raised dating back more than one hundred and fifty years, I voted and worked for you in your election, I am not a Politician and have no Political ambition.

I would like to tell your Excellency of a plan which is determined to be used in disposing of the entire Negro race, the plan will be a revelation to the entire population of the United States for its very boldness.

There is considerable protest among Merchants, Attorneys, Politicians, and many others at their mails in and out are being interfered with and many times opened, I would respectfully that your mails in and out, checked up continuously, as there will be a determined effort to drop your efforts in every way.

I would be glad to have notification of the receipt of this letter, and if possible send a Messenger to deliver your reply to me personally and to no other, 11-1 good time to find me by phone or messenger at my address.

Thanking you in your interest in what I have to say in this letter, as I would like to follow this letter with some other information which I am sure would be of great value to you.

Very truly yours,

*L. G. Brattin*

L.G. Brattin,  
330½ S. Spring St.,  
Madison 5086.



*Race Relations*

September 2, 1943

Mrs. Alice R. Windiate  
c/o Captain Windiate  
Communications  
Parris Island, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Windiate:

The Governor has asked me to  
thank you for your letter of recent date,  
concerning the negroes, and to tell you  
that he appreciates having the benefit  
of your views.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:aj



38195

RECEIVED  
AUG 31 1943  
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Parris Island  
So. Carolina

UNITED STATES MARINES

Dear Governor Warren —

We are californians —

and our home is in Santa Ana.

But — due to the war, Jim  
is again serving his country  
as a marine — so here  
we are — for the moment  
at least.

But — we get disquieting  
letters from our friends in  
So. Calif — to the effect  
that negroes are invading  
Calif at the rate of 10,000



or so per month. After  
living in this awful  
country for 14 or 15 months  
where negroes outnumber the  
whites — we feel sick  
to hear such news!!!  
The Mexican situation there  
is bad enough — but to  
add negroes — — —!!  
The negroes here are practically  
savages!

Please don't let our  
Calif. be ruined — war or  
no war! We do not want  
to return to a ruined native  
home place! Respectfully.  
Alice P. Dindiate



*Race Relations*  
RECEIVED  
SEP 14 1943  
39244

Sept. 9th, 1943

To leading Americans:

The crisis in relations between Negro and white in America makes it imperative that leading citizens express themselves in behalf of interracial action to get at the root causes of racial tension. We believe the enclosed statement on the race relations crisis is very much needed today, and we ask that you join us in signing it.

If you agree with the statement, please let us have your signature to it by returning the enclosed card promptly. Printed copies of the statement, especially intended for group leaders, suitable for posting will be available at these rates: Single copies 10¢; 15 for \$1.00; 100 for 5.00; 1,000 for \$35.00. We expect to have the names of more than 200 noted signers, with their identifications and we trust you will be among them.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Agar  
John Dewey  
Samuel H. Friedman  
Michael C. Harris  
Harry W. Laidler  
Conrad Lynn  
Carl Murphy  
James Myers  
John A. Ryan  
John W. Thomas  
Oswald Garrison Villard

Daniel Bell  
Dorothy Canfield Fisher  
Herman Hailperin  
Ann Arnold Hedgeman  
Layle Lane  
Morris Milgram  
Pauli Murray  
A. Philip Randolph  
Lillian E. Smith  
Norman Thomas  
Noah C. A. Walter

Henry Lorin Binsse  
Harry Fleischman  
Walter Hardin  
John Haynes Holmes  
Alfred Baker Lewis  
Broadus Mitchell  
A. J. Muste  
James Rorty  
Monroe Sweetland  
Ashley L. Totten  
William Worthy, Jr.

*John W. Thomas*  
Please send your reply to Rev. John W. Thomas  
638 Spring Avenue  
Ridgewood, New Jersey



Rev. John W. Thomas,  
638 Spring Avenue,  
Ridgewood, New Jersey

I am glad to join in signing the "Statement on the  
Race Relations Crisis."

Name (Please Print)

Address

Please state position and organization  
for identification only:

Do send me ..... copies of the signed statement, for which I  
enclose \$ ..... payment at 10¢ each, 15 for \$1, 100 for \$5,  
1,000 for \$35. Make check payable to Ashley L. Totten.



## A STATEMENT ON THE RACE RELATIONS CRISIS

Good citizens agree that they want to use their wisdom to prevent repeated race riots throughout the country, to use foresight in creating the atmosphere in which no battles between races can occur.

Unfortunately, many Americans of good will think they have used all wisdom and foresight and have done their full duty when they serve on interracial committees that work on improving housing and recreational facilities for Negroes and decreasing job discrimination.

Necessary and important as such work is, it does not strike at the root of the problem. Neither does it convey to American Negroes the assurance of essential good faith which would sharply decrease the danger of further race riots. What would give this assurance? Monsignor Francis J. Haas, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, writing in the August, 1943 AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, suggests an answer:

"In commenting on the (Detroit) rioting, the editor of the Michigan CHRONICLE pointed out that there was absolutely no trouble among the Negro and white families living in the same block, in some cases, next to each other. Then this editor, a Negro, added,

"'You wouldn't hurt your neighbors. You know them and they know you.'

"Here is a text that might well be pondered by all of us who consider ourselves responsible citizens and who have anything to do with the responsible institutions of the state, the church, business and labor. . . We must exalt the ideal of 'togetherness' in the place of separateness and division. . .

"We must demonstrate by doing that loyal Americans, regardless of vintage, can work, live and worship peacefully and freely together. . ."

But discrimination by the dominant white community, not "togetherness" has been the almost universal pattern. This includes segregation of the Negro in the white man's thinking, which makes it almost impossible for him to treat his Negro fellow citizen as an individual on true merit. Frustration of those suffering the insult of segregation and discrimination in employment, housing, the Armed forces, and in political, social, economic and religious life begets hatred and bitterness.

Negro Americans are outraged by segregation in our armed forces, where the gulf between professed war aims and their application to hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers is so great as to make a mockery of the Four Freedoms. This policy of segregation proves an insurmountable barrier to true happiness or even human decency. It torments the Negro people daily like a dagger whose point is always in the flesh. At the same time, by setting white against black in the competition for jobs a fatal handicap is raised to every effort to achieve adequate economic standards and a genuinely democratic existence for the masses in the majority group.

If they are to stop fearing and hating each other, Negroes and whites must know each other. But how can they know each other so long as segregation fosters ignorance and fear in the people of both races? Therefore we call to all America:

Open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color. Only by working, playing and worshiping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred. Unite Negro and white schools, churches and other institutions so that together you may help solve the economic, social and political problems which beset all people everywhere. Only in that way can we build a world of brotherhood, with peace, liberty and justice for all.

(List of initiating signers on reverse)



# INITIATORS OF THE STATEMENT OF THE RACE RELATIONS CRISIS

DANIEL BELL  
Managing Editor  
"New Leader"  
New York, N. Y.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
Minister  
Community Church  
New York, N. Y.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH  
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Managing Editor  
Commonweal  
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New Jersey

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New York, N. Y.

LAYLE LANE  
Educator  
New York, N. Y.

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Director Dep't. of  
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Catholic Welfare Confer-  
ence  
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Arlington  
Vermont

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New York, N. Y.

MORRIS MILGRAM  
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Workers Defense League  
New York, N. Y.

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Home Mission Society  
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HERMAN HAILPERIN  
Rabbi, Tree of  
Life Congregation  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARL MURPHY  
President  
Afro-American Newspapers  
Baltimore, Md.

NORMAN THOMAS  
Chairman, Post War  
World Council  
New York, N. Y.

WALTER HARDIN  
International Rep.  
United Auto Workers  
Detroit, Michigan

PAULI MURRAY  
Writer  
Washington, D.C.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN  
Int'l Secretary-Treasurer,  
Brotherhood of Sleeping  
Car Porters  
New York, N. Y.

MICHAEL C. HARRIS  
President, Philadelphia  
Industrial Union Council  
Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. MUSTIE  
Secretary, Fellowship  
of Reconciliation  
New York, N. Y.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD  
Writer  
Thomaston, Conn.

ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN  
New York, N. Y.

JAMES MYERS  
Industrial Secretary  
Federal Council of  
Churches  
New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.  
Secretary, Philadelphia  
Chapter, Youth Committee  
for Democracy  
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOAH C. A. WALTER  
Assistant Manager  
Laundry Workers' Joint Board  
New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. AGAR  
Acting President  
Freedom House  
New York, N. Y.

CONRAD LYNN  
Lawyer  
New York, N. Y.

(Organizations listed for identification only).



# WARREN-FOR-GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS

111 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

*Race  
Relativity  
File Walker*

### MEMORANDUM

*File Coakley*

TO: HELEN MAC GREGOR

DATE: Oct. 29, 1942

FROM: TOM COAKLEY

*File*

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

✓ I am enclosing wire received from Mr. Charles W. Walker of Santa Barbara re colored people. As I don't know Mr. Walker or his connection with the campaign I am doing nothing about the wire other than to forward it to you for attention. Perhaps it should in turn be forwarded to Ray Haight unless you have information that Mr. Warren had some arrangement with Mr. Warren re reimbursement for expenses.

I am also enclosing copy of pamphlet received from Tommie Maloney. Tommie tells me that he printed and distributed 20,000 of these in his district. The General will, no doubt, want to write him a personal note when the campaign is over.

TC:VK  
Encl

*T.C.*



# *Race Relations*

October 27, 1943

Pvt. Tillman R. Williams  
Co. C, S.C.U. 1950  
Reception Center  
Arlington, California

Dear Pvt. Williams:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge your letter of recent date in which you state that you were refused service at a business establishment in Riverside, and were informed that service to members of the colored race was prohibited by order of the Governor of California.

Please be advised that at no time has such an order ever been issued by Governor Warren.

Yours very truly,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS el



RECEIVED  
SEP 29 1943  
RECEIVED



PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

PT. TILLMAN R. WILLIAMS  
Co. C. S.C.U. 1950  
RECEPTION CENTER  
ARLINGTON CALIF.

postmarked 9-27-43

40354

your Exalted Governor Earl Warren

I'm writing you because I think  
you are the one for me to consult  
this matter with.

is there any Born on the Color  
Soldiers in buying any thing they  
want any where and place in the  
State of Calif. which are not supposed  
to be a Jim Crow State. if not  
Myself PT Tillman Williams

PT. Gilley Mark

PT. Bryant were Refugee Service

at the Place Call the Dial 3505. 8th St.

Riverside Calif. When there were all  
Kinds of People been served Except  
a Color Soldier we were turned



By The Manager telling us he did  
not serve Negro Soldiers in his Place  
By the orders of The Governor  
There were other Places which  
had these signs.

We resume the Rights to refuge  
to serve any one who were also  
Refugees. Since then telling us  
they did not serve Negro in their  
Place by orders of the Governor

A. Soldier of The  
United States Army  
Pvt. Tillman R. Williams



San Francisco, Cal. 1273 Turk

Nov 1943

Race Relations

Dear Sir as you are the

NOV - 2 1943

Stato Food man I wish to point out a condition  
which is very bad, with the idea that perhaps it  
may be rectified. I am a stranger here from Texas  
and because of the fact that California has been  
admitted as far back as I can remember. I find  
I have the right to offer this friendly criticism.  
Since coming here I find very wonderful things to  
see and further <sup>you</sup> look at the rights of the entire  
world have this fact I refer to renders everything  
null and void. And that fact is the fact that  
you people seem to have put the white race  
down on the same level as the Negro. It seems  
to be the idea of most Northern people who are  
unfamiliar with the Negro to think that the  
only difference between the races is the color  
I wish to point out and assure you that if the  
Negro had the same color as we he would be  
very little more desirable than he now is. The  
Negro was a naked Savage a very short time  
ago that is comparatively speaking. It has only  
been about 82 years since the Civil war started  
Many Negroes were smuggled into this country  
over - over



up till that time. ~~2~~ Many of the Negroes practiced Cannibalism. That is they used to go to war with other tribes and when they captured prisoners they had a big celebration and dance and ended up by killing the prisoners and eating them. That is facts that cannot be denied. One of the biggest jobs of the British government was to break the habit of cannibalism amongst the Negroes. And if I'm not badly mistaken there are Negroes who still like human flesh. He is the most ~~comical~~ person in the world. The Negro has the face of a Savage Flat noses said to have no bone in them like a primate. That is in a pure specimen. His overly thick protruding lips His muddy black eyes like the mud in the Congo, not clear like other Black eyed people, His awful kinky hair in clusters like burnt wool, His strong foul Racial odor. Other races develop a B.O. through uncleanliness, but when they take a bath it ~~disappears~~ ends. But I have seen Negroes come right out of the river and one could still smell this odor without any trouble. This odor becomes awful where a large lot of Negroes are gathered. In fact I have known white people to become very sick and vomit on getting close to a large assembly of Negroes. If you get close to a Negro

Over



and fail to smell ~~3-4~~ this odor there is  
either something wrong with your nose or else  
he, realizing he has this offensive odor, used  
powerful deodorants and also puts on perfume  
to hide it. But the worst fact of the Negro is the  
way his brain functions. All the brains of a  
Negroes reasoning can be compared to his  
erratic dancing and music. His fire or jitterbug  
dances where he goes through all kinds of  
grotesque monkey like movements. And his  
Swing music which has influenced our music.  
It is in his blood and is nothing but the beating  
of the tom-toms along the Congo perhaps  
celebrating a large cannibal feast. One way  
the average Negroes brain functions is this if  
a white person treats him nice like he would  
another white person, and Indian or Chinaman  
he may get along with him for a while but  
sooner or later he will insult the white person  
and perhaps start bullying over him. If he doesn't  
resent it right away. The old saying: Familiarity  
Breeds Contempt is more true of the Negro than  
any one else. He reasons with the brain of a  
Savage thusly. The reason that white man  
treats me nice is because he is afraid of me  
and he utterly detests and despises any one  
over



who he thinks is ~~is~~ afraid of him. I come first  
to Los Angeles and I was positively horrified to  
see a White woman carrying a Negro baby on the  
street in plain sight of everyone. My God I  
never realized there were White people in  
the world who were so devoid of Manhood  
as to permit Negroes to become intimate with  
what should be the most sacred thing in this  
world - Our Sisters and Daughters Such dam-  
nable Cow-dun Cowardice. We have an un-  
written law that forbids Negroes to become fond  
with White women. Even should she be a low  
prostitute. If we catch him we have the Man-  
hood to make him pay, perhaps with his  
life. Since coming here I have seen so much  
of White women being intimate with Negroes that  
I dread to go on the street lest I see more of  
those painful, humiliating sights. I cannot  
describe the horrible mental torture I have  
endured since coming here. I would rather  
have taken as many terrible beatings. We  
have very little trouble with Negroes, unless  
one takes a notion to rape one of our women  
if we catch him he gets strung up, we un-  
derstand him and segregate. He has his own  
schools, churches, theatres, restaurants, in fact



everything. Negro = 5 = waiting rooms in depots  
coaches on trains. He loads street cars and cusses  
from the rear. That the the only way to get along  
with Negroes. But it seems California will have  
to learn the hard way. You know Detroit is  
not a Southern city. When the Negro is in the  
Droll and comical stage everything will be  
lovely. But eventually if the Negro is allowed  
unlimited familiarity with the Whites he will  
become contemptuous of them, and will start  
his bullying. Also when these Northern White  
men finally learn the Negro he will become  
fed-up on him especially if he gets over  
familiar with his Women folk which he is  
now. And if he has any Manhood left he will  
commence to resent the acts of the Negro.  
Then you will have trouble and blood-shed  
White blood blends perfectly with all races  
except Negro in the offspring. Negro blood  
blends with no other race. So while there are  
five races there are really only two kinds  
of people. The vibrations of the Negro are  
different than any other people. A person who  
has lived among them long will be able to  
feel this vibration so that if one approaches  
from the rear he will know it is a Negro  
over



without having to look and see. It is the  
States fault when a White woman takes up with  
a Negro, not hers. Some Negroes are very strongly  
sexed, and these sexual vibrations emanate  
from them like heat from a hot stone. If a  
White woman receives these vibrations and  
takes up with the Negro it is not her fault  
but the fault of the damnable ignorant policy  
of the State in allowing the mingling of the  
Races in the first place. When I was in  
New Orleans I was told by people there that  
that they have records of catching Negroes  
practising cannibalism in Louisiana and  
Florida both. There are large numbers who  
worship the devil called 'Voodooism'. They  
have Witch doctors like in Africa. Negroes go to  
these to get 'Charms' for all purposes. Some want  
an enemy 'Hexed' and strange to say very  
often the victim gets sick and dies. Another  
thing you people seem to have the idea that  
you are doing a great thing for the Negro  
and will have his undying gratitude. I just  
wish you could hear what I've heard  
Negroes say about you Negroes who have  
been here and lived here and returned to



Texas. One Negro<sup>7</sup> told me. "Dem low-down  
white trash out in California treats us Niggars  
like white folks. Oh dont want to live around  
such people, Oh wants to live around  
'Quality folks'. He referred to us as 'Quality  
Folks'. In fact to many different Negroes  
to whom I have talked who have lived in  
various Northern states, I have never  
heard one say a word of good about you  
Northern people. An honest Negro knows he  
is not the equal of the White race in any  
way and he has nothing but contempt for  
White people who put them selves on the same  
level with him. When I go back to Texas I  
will tell people what I have seen here such  
as White women carrying Negro babies  
White women standing on dark streets with  
a Negro up close to her, feeling of her between  
her legs. I'm quite sure none of them will  
want to become California tourists or any-  
thing else California even with all your  
wonderful sights. For God's sake have  
some respect for your Sisters and Daughters  
Have the Manhood to stop them from  
becoming 'slap-pots' for Negroes, perhaps



for the Negroes' vote, ignorant people  
blame Race riots on Nazis when in reality  
it is people like you who are to blame  
if it were the Nazis fault why does the  
riots involve only Negroes and Whites?  
People like you are destroying more  
patriotism in this country than all the  
Germans in Germany by your Negro  
attitude. You better wake up soon  
to this evil and ~~try~~ correct it.

Respectfully John A. Stillman.



Inglowood Calif.  
Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 1913

Race Relations file

No st. address

Governor Warren  
Sacramento Calif.

44220

Dear Governor Warren:

I wish you would help us out about this negro business. The negroes are trying to buy property over here in Lennox & if they get our property it is ruined. We are going to have a terrible problem with the negroes if we do not stop their way of trying to mix with the white people. A young lady was telling me that they got so smart-aleck that they had to fire them where she was working. You give them an inch & they will take an ell as the old saying goes.

I had a maid & she said any white person that would mix with negroes was only for white trash & that negroes was only for negro trash if they tried to eat & mix with the whites. She said old lady Roosevelt started it & she did not care for her self.

I have worked for you & got over 3000 votes. I am a Democrat but I would not vote for any one for a third term & especially a new dealer. I do not care for Roosevelt. Of course the next President will get all the blame for



what Roosevelt<sup>2</sup> has done, just-like  
Dorner got the blame.

We just cannot have the negro  
over there, or there will be serious  
trouble. Of course this is in the  
country. We must start showing the  
negro where they stand or we will  
have a revolution. Would you want to  
marry a negro or have your children  
marry them? I would not let my  
children go to school with them.

We must treat them well, but we  
do not need to associate with them.

Please excuse scribbling, but I have  
been ill so long I can hardly write.  
I wish you could be President.

Sincerely,

Mr. Miller



# Race Relations

November 12, 1943

Mr. Charles D. Wherry  
Station K, Box 184  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Wherry:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge your letter of September 24, regarding discrimination on the basis of race.

You may be sure that Governor Warren has always realized the necessity for enforcement of the laws of the state, regardless of race, color or creed, and this, of course, includes not only the criminal law of the state but all constitutional and statutory provisions in the state on the subject of racial discrimination.

However, the matter to which you refer is one that should be presented to the local authorities, and the Governor is confident that they will take appropriate action in the event they are convinced that violations of the law are involved.

Sincerely,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:a



Chas. D. Wherry

Sta. K. Box 184, L.A. Calif.

9-24-43

Objects to cafes in San Bernardino placing  
signs up restricting negroes.

HRM

*Please show this letter to WTS  
in conjunction with other negro  
problem —*



40147



Sta K Bot 184  
H. H. H. H.  
9-24-43

The Hon. Earl Warren  
Hon. Office  
Sacramento Calif

My dear Excellency,

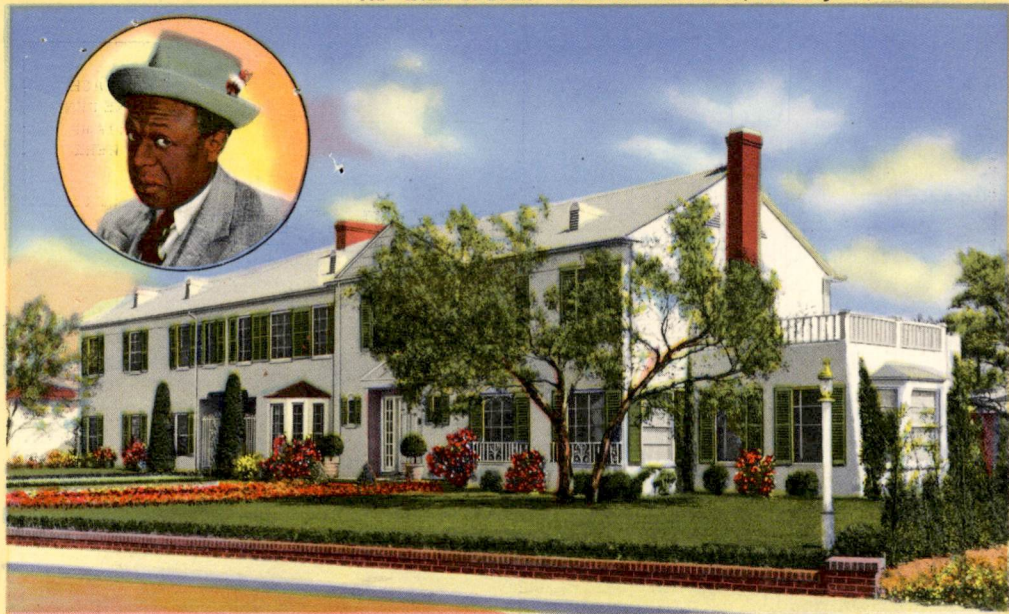
Under Sec 51 + 52 of the Civil  
code of the State of Calif which  
I have put letters to the  
Gov. + Hon. Thomas P. Ryan  
to see down.

Awaiting your reply.

Very truly yours  
L. J. Cherry

At my father's request  
to the to the + in every  
neighborhood report  
I will publish a letter





NBC Comedian and Screen Star



WESTERN PUBLISHING & NOVELTY CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

— "C.T.ART-COLORTONE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. —

# POST CARD

PLACE  
ONE CENT  
STAMP  
HERE



# Race Relations

Complains of abundance of negroes in  
Oakland. No address given.

File

Thank you for

~~the expression~~ your comments

and for benefit of your  
views.

You may  
be sure  
I will keep  
in mind your  
views

to assist in the solution of these  
problems and in the





Sept 14.

39498

Dear Gov Earl Warren  
I ask you too act at once  
as this matter is getting worse  
every day I own my Property  
and run a little Service  
Station I have been Robbed  
5 times this year 2 times  
by Negroes as I saw them  
Sept 1 my husband was  
sitting reading the New  
Paper and 3 Negroes Men  
come in hit him on the  
head with a Tire Wrench.  
and took \$45 from us.  
it seem we are just Working  
for Gangsters no Whites



are getting tired of working  
for this Negroes. We must  
get better laws and keep  
them away from the Whites.  
We are afraid to go out at  
dark. they come up to our  
doors asking for Women.  
and stop us on the Street  
and want us to go for a ride.  
Now I know you wouldn't  
want this to happen to your  
Women's folks. We keep our  
Windows nailed down.  
they are coming in here so fast  
and they live like rats.  
To live in a 6 room House  
Mrs Roosevelt is well.  
Protected she don't feel  
these sore heads these Poor



Mein. get With Hammers and  
tire Wrenches We want better  
Protection are We are going  
to Protect our selves they  
all Carry knives and Guns.  
Most all of them are gangsters  
they dont care any thing  
for Laws they get all the  
gas they Want Please.  
Gov. Segrate us from  
them I sit by the Window  
With the shot gun at my side.  
Freedom from fear.  
it sounds sweet.  
all the White Boy are gone  
But I Wish you could see  
the young Negrs here.  
Please Act.  
Mrs Powell



Why are these lice running  
loose when our sons are in  
the army. Wake up.

They are all for -  
Mrs Roosevelt  
they don't like the  
Republican Party



## Cause of Riot Sentenced

Harlem Woman Put on  
Year's Probation

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Mrs. Margie Polite, 35, whose altercation with a policeman precipitated the Harlem disturbances of August 1 that caused six deaths and an estimated \$5,000,000 damage, was placed on a year's probation yesterday on a disorderly conduct charge.

Patrolman James Collins was arresting the Negro woman in a hotel lobby when a Negro military policeman on leave interfered and was shot by Collins.

Crowds roamed Harlem streets after the shooting, looting and damaging scores of stores.

In probation court, Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate told Mrs. Polite:

"The probation officer's report shows you had borne an excellent reputation up to your arrest that night. I agree with the police and district attorney's office, however, that your disturbance actually was responsible for that rioting. I hope you always will realize you were responsible for that rioting."

## 9 Robbed By Gangs In Area

With one suspect in custody, Oakland and Berkeley police today continued a search for other members of Negro gangs who beat and robbed nine persons over the weekend.

Eight victims of the prowlers, who operated during the early morning hours, required hospital treatment. All had been released from Highland-Alameda hospital today.

A prowler car arrested a Negro early today near Twenty-second and Grove streets in Oakland, shortly after Ples W. Dobbins, San Francisco, reported he had been struck over the head with a club and robbed of \$20. Dobbins refused treatment for his injuries.

### OTHER VICTIMS

Other victims were:

George England, 638 Cornell avenue, Albany, robbed of \$2 by three Negroes as he stood at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets.

Mike Capauto, 934 Eighth street, who lost \$30 to two Negroes who beat him with a revolver at Seventh and Myrtle streets.

George Hoffkoss, a sailor. He was beaten and robbed by four Negroes at Third avenue and East Eighteenth street, Oakland. He lost \$21.

### SOLDIER ROBBED

Pvt. Webb Burrage, robbed of \$14 by two Negroes who attacked him at Twentieth and Market streets.

Henry Baker, 1945 Ashby avenue, Berkeley, robbed of \$50 by two Negroes who entered his cleaning shop and attacked him.

M. E. Dufur of Craigle, who was robbed of \$5 by a group of Negroes near Eleventh and Jefferson streets.

Joseph Silva, robbed of \$50 by three Negroes, who met him at the door of his home, 1165 Nineteenth street.

Elisha Duncan, 1121 Willow street, who was knocked down and robbed of \$25 by two Negroes at the intersection of Ninth and Clay streets.

Frances Farmer



*Race Relations  
Negro*

November 27, 1943

Mrs. Jessie Pope  
520 Elliott  
River Rouge, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Pope:

This will acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of November 22 regarding  
education of the negro race.

The Governor has asked me to  
thank you for writing and giving him the  
benefit of your views, and to assure you  
that they will be borne in mind.

Sincerely,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS el



*Race Relations  
Negro*

December 2, 1943

Mr. Leonard A. Brinson  
1364 Geary Street  
San Francisco 9, California

Dear Mr. Brinson:

The Governor has asked me to acknowledge your letter of November 22 and to tell you he appreciates your considered suggestions concerning the handling of inter racial relationship and your offer to be of service in any such work.

The Governor has this matter before him and it will be a pleasure for him to avail himself of your public spirited interest should an opportunity present itself.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:EY





1364 Geary Street  
San Francisco, 9, Calif.  
November 22, 1943

45263

Governor Earl G. Warren  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Warren:

To unify the white and minority races in America has been my aim in life and because I am an American Negro I am especially anxious to prove that we are loyal citizens of a true democracy.

All of us are cognizant of the fact that there has been a continuous influx of illiterate southerners, of both races, into the State of California during the past three years and their ignorance has bred more than 75% of the ill feeling that exists at the present time. Therefore, in my opinion, the only solution to the problem confronting all of us lies in teaching these people to become good citizens.

My first step would be to appoint one or more representatives of each race to conduct a thorough investigation among the very ones who are most in need of such an educational program thus ascertaining the best method to be used in their behalf.

I would like to be a representative so that I might devote my full time and energy and apply my experience and knowledge to this problem. I was formerly employed by the California Farm Production Council in Fresno during the grape picking season as superintendent over a camp of 200 people from all walks of life and earned the respect of each one. I have been in every state in the Union and have been an active member of the Y. M. C. A. for the past 15 years managing camps and clubs.

I would appreciate any consideration that you might be able to give me on this matter and will be available at any time for any discussion of this problem.

Yours very truly,

*Leonard A. Brinson*

Leonard A. Brinson



From

Re

Letter  
11-22-43

Leonard A. Brinson  
San Francisco  
(1364 Geary Street)

An American negro, who offers his services to unify the white and minority races. A thoughtful letter from an educated person, who has definite ideas on how the problem must be handled.

Letter  
11-22-43

Mrs. Jessie Pope  
520 Elliott  
River Rouge, Michigan

An American negress, who evidently writes from actual experience. Offers suggestions as to what evils must be corrected.

JOURNAL

The Journal of Negro Education.  
The American Negro in World Wars I and II

A Quarterly Review of Problems Incident to the Education of Negroes. Published for the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.



*Race Relations negro*  
By Moses S. Mashley, Director

The Antimalevolence  
The Antimalediction  
And Antimelancholia

FEB 11 1944

Coloured Clubs of  
The World

Fellow-Thinkers:

My subject is, Parental, Tutorial, and Juvenile Delinquents, in connection with our publically financed education for children and adults alike. These three links in the chain of our world are the ones that are the most in need of readjustments, So!

Since all lands seem to be so willing and anxious to spend their trillions of dollars at the behest of their collective militas, and all the rest of it, why then, cannot we humans -- if such title we deserve -- become more willing and anxious to spend a much larger sum of money for better and saner education too?

From my own personal experiences in the U.S. Army in 1918-19, I do know that in our armed services their little booklets in which the rules of the services are: The top and the under-officers, as well as the buck privates, are taught from these rule books respect for one another, as well as discipline.

So!

If the planet's human -- or should it be called inhuman -- set military minds can do in the way of service discipline such a bang-up good job of military regimentation for the sake of "to do! or die!" then why can't our educators do as good a job for the sake of "to do! and live!" for a better future world?

May I suggest now that there must be some common booklets made for the service of the parents, teachers, and pupils? Like a Bible or a prayer-book, or like the rule books of the Army and Navy, etc., such "Rules Books" should be ever ready for the inspection and information of the three parties concerned with education sponsoring, giving, and receiving.

Some of the parties of the the three parts are loafing on the jobs assigned to them; others among them loath their duties. There are too much twaddle, prattle, and babble taking place in our public education systems. Some of the teachers seem to be willing not to act as magnets, an action by which they can uplift others. The last time I was at school in recent times I came into contact with as indynamic set of public school pupils and tutors as one can imagine. The rules booklets on what must be expected from the tri-angles of a sound education -- I mean a kind of manual, if you please -- may help some!

New York, New York, -- January 24th, 1944

P.S.-

This is intended as a public service, and a token of esteem for old Feb. 11, 1895.



## By Rational Inferration

"The Almighty is both trinity and plural in fact, it is said.  
"God should never be mocked nor pronounced. Why? Well, God has all  
"of the priority it takes to block mere man. Trigenderity is of  
"God, and is God. Therefore, even if mere man must mock God,  
"then, why "pronoun" God? Man never will or can define God's."  
- - - - -

## The Ten Olden Imperatives A Liberal Version of them

"God is the God of thy existence. God Have brought thee out of  
"the land of oppression, out of the hands of bondage. Thou shall  
"have no other interests before God's. Thou shall not make unto  
"thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in  
"the sky above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in  
"the water under the earth: Thou shall not bow down thyself to  
"them, nor serve them: for God is God thy Creator, God is the  
"zealous Creator, visiting the sin and iniquity of earth's own  
"human fathers and mothers upon their children from generation  
"unto generation of them that hate God; And shewing mercy unto  
"millions of them that love God, and keep commandments by God.  
"Thou shall not take the NAME of thy only Creator in vain; for  
"the God of all creation will not hold him guiltyless that doth  
"taketh God's name in fun. Remember the SABBATH-DAY, to keep it  
"sacred. Six days shall thou labor, and do all thy work: But the  
"Seventh Day is the SABBATH of the God of all creation: in it  
"thou shall not do any work, thou, nor thy sons, nor thy daugh-  
"ters, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor  
"thy stranger that is within thy gates: For Six Days the God of  
"all creation did create all, heaven and earth, and God rested  
"the Siventh Day which God made: Wherefore God blessed the Day  
"called the SABBATH, and hallowed it. Thou shall not kill. Thou  
"shall not commit adultery. Thou shall not steal. Thou shall not  
"commit false witness against thy neighbor. Thou shall not covet  
"thy neighbor's house, thou shall not covet thy neighbor's WIFE  
"(Or hubbies, for that matter), nor his (Or her) ox, nor his (Or  
"her's) ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's. Amen."

## : : : : : Anti Big-Bad-Wolf-isms Eleven Very Fine Essentials

"In the home, it is domestic kindness;  
"In businass, it is natural honesty;  
"In society, it is forthright courtesy;  
"In work, it is clear fairness;  
"Toward the unfortunate, it is pity;  
"Toward the weak, it is honest help;  
"Toward the wicked, it is wise resistance;  
"Toward the strong, it is wise trust;  
"Toward the patient, but penitent, it is forgiveness;  
"Toward the fortunate, it is true congratulation;  
"Toward God, it is reverence and all honor and love."



Be Friendly, Frank, and Fair

If an American authority on "Contract-Bridge," can feel that he has the PANACEA for the next world PEACE, so can I. Ladies, and fine gentlemen, I give you my authority: on the next world PEACE:- The Anti-Malevolence, Anti-Malediction, Anti-Melancholia, platform, by---M.S.M. Ashley.

"July 8, 1943"

(In my search for a hand of help from a Wall Street respectability,---of very great financial influence and affluence, for the morality job which I have determined to try to do from now on, I received:)

"Dear Sir: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 3rd and the "accompanying papers, which I return herewith. Many thanks for letting me see "them. I regret very much that the subject is outside the field of my competence, "and I cannot therefore have the pleasure of pursuing the matter with you." (He sign-it, and added:) "Mr. M.S.M. Ashley, 111 East 130th Street, N.Y.City 35, N.Y."

"August 10, 1943"

(Note this one) "Dear Mr. Ashley: "Thank you for your note and the information about the "work done by your organization and the organization of the coloured clubs of "the world." -- "I hope that you have listened to some of our programs, especially "during these last few days, for then you will know that I am doing all within my "power to promote racial understanding and tolerance and respect and that my "efforts, within the limits that I can make use of them, are along the same lines "as those of your clubs." -- "Wishing you every success, with kindest regards,..." (She signed it) (New York City 18, N.Y.)

There is the contrast of the two fine letters for your inspection. Which of the two letters will you allow yourself to be guided by? Thanks.

Physically, we are what we are fed; mentally, we are what we are thinking, or think we are thinking; spiritually, we are what we are imagining, or imagine we are imagining. And right now, I am both thinking and imagining that: far less of malevolence, far less of malediction, and far less of melancholia, can be made to serve, and help, in a moral sense, save man's world.---M.S.M. Ashley.

As one of the symbiosisic citizens of multi-racial America to another like citizen, may not I, one Moses Saint-Matthew Ashley, the founder and Director of the A.A.A. Coloured Clubs of the World, plead for your timely and tangible consideration. May this be heeded.

"There are some things that one individual can do for another, and there are some "things that one race can do for another." So, thus, wrote the late, and honored, Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee. (And he was my true and inspirational friend, and comforter.)

Sincerely yours, praying for progress,

Moses Saint-Matthew Ashley,  
August 19th, 1943, A.D.



**DEDICATED TO ALL GOOD MOTHERS**  
**And To The Blessed Month Of May**

MOTHER your love is my happiness,  
That has always been my true success.  
No fonder memory than that of you  
Could ever have pulled me through.  
From the days when I was a babe in arms,  
I truly learned to love your charms.  
You taught me how to bend my knee,  
And you told me God watched over me.

You taught me many a good little thing,  
And you taught me my first song to sing.  
You taught me life was well worth while  
And you taught me how to smile.  
So Mother dear, here's honor to you;  
I love you dear Mother, I do, I do!  
May God your life crown with wisdom—  
From now 'til you have entered His kingdom.



Christmas Eve Day,

December 24th, 1939.

To Rev. Saint John,  
Of Bowery Mission,  
In New York City.

Dear Doctor Saint John:

Persuaded by the twelfth chapter of the book of the Romans, (second verse,) I have made a minute examination of the twentieth chapter of the Exodus, the home of the Twelve Commandments, (I am saying "12", because it contains two more than "10" commandments,) to find out that, beginning with the third verse, through the seventeenth verse, exactly Twelve Commandments are given there. Here is why—and how: firstly, the third verse of said chapter is a singular one, or an individual Command. Verses 4 and 5 are not one Command, as I understand them. But even if they were the same Command, there would still be more than ten of them. There would then be exactly eleven commands. But, as a cycle scientist must know, "eleven" is not a fundamental unit. Beginning with God, the "fundamental units" are 3, 4, and 12. Therefore, we must regard verses Four and Five, of Exodus 20th Chapter, as being "Siamese-twin" in worth. Verse four can stand alone; verse five leans upon verse four for some added effect, but, if left alone, verse five is a command, when one knows what one is reading about. The third verse lets one know one's subject matter. Hence we have exactly Twelve Commandments.

Of the 12 Commandments, nine of them begin with the word: "Thou." The 5th Command begins with the word: "Remember." The 6th Command begins with the word: "Six." The 7th Command begins with the word: "Honour." (There are 12 signs in the Zodiac; Christ had 12 Disciples; The 12 Candle-sticks; the 12 Months of the year, etc.

M. S. M. Ashley

Penned 12-24-39



# The Antimalevolence, Antimalediction, Antimelancholia Coloured Clubs of the World

(Temporary address: 111 East 130th St., c/o Ashley

New York, New York

Let God's Wisdom Be World-Wide

- - - - -

This is addressed to all who truly believe in Him.

- - - - -

The God-Wide, and God-Wise, Systems for all basic and fundamental things in existence are clearly of triplet, or triplex, or trilological natures. God must be the supreme Master of Mathematics. Mathematics are based on Addition, Multiplication, and Deduction, see?

- - - - -

The God-Wide, God-Wise, Systems for all things that are, are based fundamentally on the existence of trinities, -- Trinity of the Godhead; the Trinity of Earth, Moon, and Sun; the trinity of the atmospherics of the Earth's basis: Sea, Sand, and Air; and the trinity of our American system for government: Legislative; Executive; and Judicial. Aren't that nice?

- - - - -

Among the wisest of the forefathers (and Mothers) of our nation were a number of truly Secular-trinitarian in the best sense of the term. The less wise among them were not. The existence of human slavery, under the first laws in our land, were the handiwork of the anti-Trinitarians.

- - - - -

The legal segregations, and all the rest of it, are the true heirs of those first-allowed laws, which were passed over the better wisdom of those times. If we would, we could end "Jimcrowsism" in America forthwith, by adhering to what was in the united, but out voted, opinion of the decent-minded. To understand social and secular-trinitarianism aright, is to our collective advantage; it is God's way, and His example.

Sincerely yours,

*MSMAshley*

What shall it profit America to gain all the world—or nearly all—but lose her three A's? — the three A's on which this moral movement is based? Just you take a moment of your valuable time for analysis of the import and intent of the A.A.A.C.C.W.! As did the Negro's ragtime and jazz music; his Spirituals; and his what-not, the good results of this movement will, in time, help us all—white and black alike. Help us help you now.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF OUR BELOVED AMERICA

THE SOUVENIR-HORORARIUM IS THE NEW WORD:

ANTIMAELEAVDNOICLCHETONILCOIENA

Will your gift be 31 cents (in stamps), or will you give 31 dollars? It is up to you to choose between the two — based on the new word.

We are anti internal anguisinherba; and anti external Schickelgruber

(Copyright 1943)

MOSES SAINT-MATTHEW ASHLEY.



*Copy in  
Div of Immigration  
& Housing*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
SACRAMENTO

*Race Relations  
Negro*

TO Governor Warren  
FROM Helen R. MacGregor

DATE January 7, 1944  
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Mary R. Randolph, 13216 Vista Avenue, Compton (near Willowbrook), phone Newmark 16903, called from Los Angeles to talk to the Governor and in his absence gave me the following information:

She stated that a serious situation is developing in connection with Negro housing in the Willowbrook area. The Federal Housing Authority, pursuant to the action of Mr. Post of 785 Market Street, San Francisco, proposes to erect some housing units for Negroes in an area where there are white people with strong anti-Negro feeling. The project in question would contain 300 units. She mentioned that this project is for the incoming southern Negroes and their established Negro population also is opposed to the construction of the proposed unit.

Mrs. Randolph says that there was a meeting of the white people in the vicinity at which vigilantism and a revival of the Ku Klux Klan was discussed. She told me that she had influenced the people to let her try to work the situation out before doing anything which they would regret. She reiterated that she is not opposed to Negroes or to their having adequate housing but that her interest is in the prevention of a situation which might lead to race riots.

She stated that she had been in touch with Mr. James Lee, of the Housing Authority in Washington, D.C. and he is in sympathy with the local point of view. He suggested that they get in touch with Mr. Post and have a meeting to discuss the matter. Mr. Post won't take the phone calls and won't discuss the problem with the residents. She would like to get in touch with the Governor to seek his help.

Helen R. MacGregor

HRR/ecp



*Race Relations  
Negro*

January 31, 1944

Mrs. Edwina R. Robbins  
926 Taber Avenue  
Yuba City, California.

Dear Mrs. Robbins:

Governor Warren has received your letter of January 10 and has asked me to thank you for writing. He appreciates having the benefit of your views on the negro problem as it affects California.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:hr



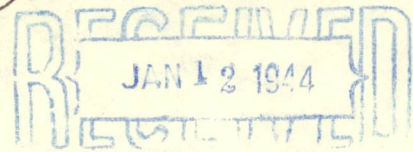
people of the state?

Hoping I haven't bothered you  
too much, I am

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Edwina R. Robbins

926 Laker Ave., Yuba City,  
Jan. 10, 1944.



Governor Earl Warren,  
Sacramento, Calif.

45861

Dear Sir:

A friend in Los Angeles wrote  
to me that thousands upon thousands  
of negroes from the deep south had been  
shipped into Los Angeles until they were  
a very grave civic problem.

Another friend told me they  
had come into Oakland the same way.  
Recently, a naval lieutenant told my family,  
many more had been put on the government  
payroll at Mare Island ship yard and  
that they did nothing, merely staying  
below deck during the daytime.



Two other men, who had been in Los Angeles commented on them and the attitude of the administration in Washington toward having them here in California for the presidential election and helping change this state to a democratic one.

These negroes in Los Angeles, according to people there, are very stupid and unable to learn very much. They represent a future great drain on the unemployment insurance and old age pensions of the state as well as a menace to labor in general.

I live in a rural section where we have seen what a "racket" has been made of relief by the lazy element of "okies", and

how they never miss a trick when it comes to unemployment insurance and old age pensions. It is true the Farm Security Administration offered twice the amount of relief in California than they did in other states so as to entice these people here, which changed California from a normally Republican state to a democratic one in registration.

Now, with all these thousands of negroes added to all these political, economic and race problems, can't the state of California take some action to protect itself, or at least have some fact finding committee, as the Tenny Committee put the truth before the



*green  
copy in  
delegation*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
SACRAMENTO

*Race Relations  
Negro*

TO Files

DATE Feb. 2, 1944

FROM WTS

SUBJECT Racial situation  
Negro

Mr. Miles of Los Angeles and Mr. Austin, negroes, spoke to WTS re recognition of Republican colored groups in Los Angeles. Says Fred Roberts is logical leader in Los Angeles area, that is the 14th Congressional District.

On February 11 there is a meeting in Chicago of Republican colored groups.

They want a negro in the Republican delegation.

NOTE: Please cross file this to Republican Delegation file.



*Race Relations  
Negro*

February 8, 1944

Mr. Jim Erwing  
Editor and Publisher  
The Neighborhood News  
5000 South Central Avenue  
Los Angeles 11, California

Dear Mr. Erwing:

I have received your letter of February 2 and appreciate your writing.

I occasionally receive letters from the spokesmen of other groups which do not take into consideration the fact that all except a very small number of positions in State service are under civil service. Believing in civil service as I do, because it affords an opportunity for every citizen regardless of race, color or creed, to enter the State service under the merit system, I have been instrumental in bringing about the inclusion of three divisions of government which had heretofore been outside of civil service. These are the Railroad Commission, the office of the Attorney General, and our prison system.

So far as your group is concerned, I recently appointed an outstanding citizen of Berkeley, Mr. Walter Gordon, to a position on the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. I have also appointed Mr. Norman Houston of your city, to the very important Youth in Wartime Committee of the War Council. I also appointed Mr. Gordon as one of a committee of outstanding citizens to investigate the "zoot suit" affair in Los Angeles.

You may be sure that the members of your group will continue to receive consideration as appointments are made.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely

Governor

VS:FL



# GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SACRAMENTO

TO Governor Warren

DATE February 7, 1944

FROM Verne Scoggins

SUBJECT Complaint from publisher  
of Negro paper.

You have received a sharp letter from Jim Ewing, publisher of the "Neighborhood News", Los Angeles Negro paper, complaining that you have failed to recognize Negroes in dispensing patronage, and asking for a reply from you.

During the past week, Ewing has joined in a drive to further charges made by the California Military Officers' Association against the State Guard. The charges are that officers have been commissioned who have no military experience, and that the Adjutant General has exaggerated his statements as to the size of the Guard. Ewing has been forwarding marked copies of his articles to this office.

*Who is Ewing  
and what kind of paper  
is.*

*Checked - 28-44*





JIM ERWING  
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

JAMES ERWING  
ASST. EDITOR & MANAGER

5000 S. CENTRAL AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES CALIF.

Feb. 2, 1944

RECEIVED  
FEB 4 1944

52206

Gov. Earl W. Warren  
Sacramento, Calif.

My Dear Governor Warren:

I am indeed forced and compelled, to call your attention to a few facts relative to the patronage received by the Negroes of California, which has been entirely an annulity.

As you no doubt remember Governor, that when you announced your candidacy for governor, the majority of Negroes were opposed to you, and more especially, the press of this county. Some of your friends contacted me to support you along with my paper, "The Neighborhood News", which after due consideration, and my tour with you around the colored churches in Los Angeles, I gladly gave you my support and that of my paper, for the office which you then sought under which you have been elected.

I deem it advisable to write you this letter, because of the fact that so many of the colored readers whom I had to support you, have accused me of misleading them because of the fact that they claim that I told them, you would do what was right towards them by the way of patronage and otherwise; and of to date, they have failed to receive any appointment of any consequence from this county.

As you know Governor, I have a great responsibility upon me, in seeing that my group is properly taken care of. My position as editor and owner of the N.N., places upon me a greater obligation than it would on some one else in some other position. I want to hear from you Governor about what you intend to do in this matter. My people are continually making demands upon me for this information, and I would like to have something from you so that I can give them a satisfactory answer.

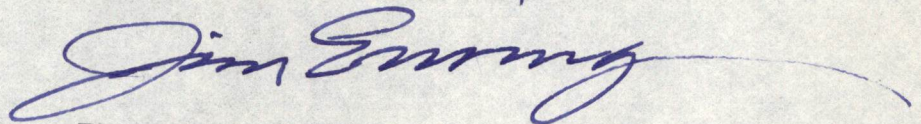
The campaign of 1944, as you know, is at hand, or practically around the corner. You, like all other politicians whether you admit it or not, happen to be ambitious along these years; and I would be surprised to see that one as astute of you, politically, would commit any great blunder that would hurt in any campaign to come. Note that the very persons I had to support you in your last campaign will be among the same group that I will too, again approach.



There is at present, in Los Angeles alone, approximately at least 70,000 new voters to be reckoned with; and controlling a paper such as the N. N., which has always carried the Republican banner to my group, we will have to have something beside promises to satisfy us in the coming election. And while you state that you are satisfied to be Governor, we are confident of the fact that some day you will be "Senator", and we would like to be in a position to support you for such, as we would for the "Governership".

Hoping that you will give my letter due and proper consideration, and while so waiting your reply, I am

Respectfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jim Erwing". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

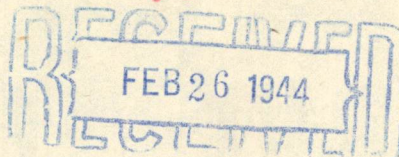
Jim Erwing, Editor & Pub. of N.N.

BRIGHTWATER BOND

NO CONTENT



*Race Relations - Negro*



San Mateo, Cal.  
Feb. 24th, 1944.

54271

Hon. Earl Warren,  
Governor of California.  
State House - Sacramento, Cal.

Dear Governor:

This letter is prompted by a feeling not at all tranquil. Last night in the immediate neighborhood of my home a dastardly attack was made by a negro sailor upon the person of a 24 year old wife and Defense Worker. The Japs who were driven out of this community were far more safe for our white girls and women than are the hosts of negroes that have moved in and taken the place of the Japs. (and I am no Jap lover)

"The negro sailor stood over her, a knife at her throat!" Now just stop whatever you are doing Mr. Governor and give serious thought to the matter. How would YOU like to have this or any other negro or white attacker hold the knife to your wife's throat? - or your daughter's? or even your own? This one attack (though unsuccessful) will create a wave of racial hatred which all your talk about racial tolerance will be wasted. I have written you before emphasizing that our American way of handling sex crime is a failure; but it seems our leaders in public life still think them adequate. You and other public leaders are supposed to be right out front battling for the better element in our American life, but mighty little battling has been done to protect our girls and women from the sex criminal. In America we have the amazing spectacle of having 10% more sex crime than any other nation on the globe - and 20% more than Canada. All this is on a per capita basis too. It is plain as day that there is "something rotten in Denmark" or in the United States. The causes lie deep and are many. We have not time to go into a thorough remedy now. EMERGENCY treatment is necessary if the lives and honor of thousands of our girls and women are to be saved yearly. But what will you do? What WILL you do? You should be, but are you willing to stick your neck out and advocate an emergency remedy? I doubt it. You have brains enough to cope with this matter -- if you will.

I am no admirer of Hearst, but I take my hat off to him this morning as I read his editorial advocating the Whipping Post for beaters and killers of babies, children and women. We are NOT YET a civilized people; so why kid ourselves that we are? This writer has lived among negroes most of his life time - and knows them. Life goes forward in an easy going fashion among them. By that I mean that negro boys and men who's minds for the most part are infantile will on the turn of the dice or cards agree to do some wild deed such as that of the negro who attacked and murdered the white women in the Pullman Berth, lower 13 about a year or more ago. A few drinks, the dice or cards, a bet, a dare, and the evil deed is hatched. FEAR is the only thing that will stop them; and that not always. Retribution, swift and terrible is the only remedy that will bring success against the ever mounting number of sex criminals, both white and black. There is nothing that dampens a man's ardor like physical punishment. Do your duty. Give California the whipping post.

157 No. Ellsworth.

*C. L. Turner*



*Racial - negro*

Page 5

Of

## Los Angeles Negro Population Trebles

(UP) —  
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Boulder

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LOS ANGELES, May 3.—(UP)—A  
War Manpower Commission official  
today said the city's Negro popula-  
tion, increasing at 2,000 a month,  
has trebled since Pearl Harbor and  
now stands at 150,000.

The officer, Lawrence A. Oxley  
of the bureau of placement, said a  
training program is being initiated  
to aid Negroes in securing jobs.

The fire department of New York  
City normally employs 6,779 men.

*Race Relations  
Negro*







*file*

*Race Relations - Negro*  
WENDELL MALLIET AND COMPANY

Publishers

209 WEST 125th STREET  
New York 27, N. Y.

APR 6 1944

Telephone  
MOument 2-3910

February 28, 1944

Dear Governor Warren:

Thoughtful Americans are aware of and anxious about the race problem and its effect upon the national welfare in war and peace.

Thirteen million Negroes, with their political and intellectual capital in New York's Harlem, supported by millions of white Americans, face the nation demanding equal opportunity, full integration and unlimited democratic rights in a common country.

The nation's answer to the Negro's demands is as difficult as the problem is tough. But in HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY, Donald Couper, a white American writer, newspaper man and veteran of World War 1, opens up the problem, faces the issues squarely and bids his countrymen of all colors, creeds, and shades of political and social opinion to move toward a solution of the problem.

HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY is a book that no intelligent American, regardless of his attitude on the race question, can afford to be without. Statesmen, educators, religious leaders, professional workers, trade union and labor executives, industrialists, government officials, organization directors, writers, editors, and average citizens need this book as they probably need no other work on the critical issues now before the country.

For additional information about HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY, please read the enclosed circular. It explains the special offer of \$2.50 per copy before publication, on a strict money-back guarantee as to date of publication, May 15, 1944, and the satisfaction of subscribers. See "Publishers' Note" and use the Pre-publication Order Form to secure a copy of this "must" book--NOW.

Yours very truly,

WENDELL MALLIET & CO. INC.

*W. M. Wendell Malliet*  
President

AMWM/ab  
Encl.-1

Hon. Earl Warren  
SACRAMENTO, California



g the Book

resting Rounds of a  
Manuscript

1940-1942

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houses which gave their reasons  
RLEM: THE SAGA OF A COM-  
on. The manuscript made the  
as read, praised but rejected. This  
stranger than fiction.

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usiness, should be made aware of  
ooks are made available to them,  
r books, regardless of merit, never  
ink, paper and cloth.

from here:

March 18, 1940

interesting, but I fear it is not  
lly. You see we have to sell books  
states in order to make them pay  
is only saleable in a broad field  
remely well-known or the author  
re accustomed to follow."

August 2, 1940

book in every sense of the word  
that it is too restricted in its in-  
large audience. . . . You deserve  
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er luck with it elsewhere."

February 7, 1941

has had a careful reading and im-  
an interesting and creditable piece  
however, that a large enough mar-  
on so small an area to justify its  
mmercial publisher. We feel that  
o be published and we suggest that  
who are oftentimes able to accept  
ne."

Publisher No. 4 March 24, 1941

"We have given a good deal of careful thought to  
your manuscript, but I regret to say that we have finally  
come to the conclusion that it should be issued by a  
commercial publisher. We have had a good deal of  
success in distributing books to scholars, libraries, and pro-  
fessional groups, and of course our books reach beyond  
such groups to the general educated reader. When a  
book is directed almost exclusively to general readers,  
however, we feel that it should be handled by some or-  
ganization which is used to promoting and selling this  
type of book."

Publisher No. 5 April 15, 1941

"We regret that the book is so long that we could not  
publish it for less than \$5. We feel that, at this price,  
we would be assuming an unnecessary risk."

Publisher No. 6 December 26, 1941

"We are sorry that we must send you, after due con-  
sideration, word that we can see no place for the book  
on our schedule. We are aware that you have gathered  
an enormous amount of facts and interesting local color,  
but we cannot, as we said, see a place for the book here,  
nor believe it is a practical publishing venture for these  
uncertain days."

Publisher No. 7 January 26, 1942

"It is with regret that we have to tell you that we  
do not feel we can make you an offer for publication.  
We definitely feel that you have done a good piece of  
work but don't feel, as you do, that there would be a  
big enough public for the book to take the risk of pub-  
lication in these uncertain times."

Publisher No. 8 February 16, 1942

"It is my unpleasant task to have to tell you after a  
prolonged consideration and discussion of your manu-  
script, HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY, we  
have decided against publication. You have done a pains-  
taking and impressive job but we thought that under  
the circumstances—by which I mean the existence of one  
book on the subject by a Negro and the preparation,  
which must by now be almost complete, of another book  
on the same subject—would tend to crowd the field so  
much that we would be taking a greater risk than we  
feel we should.

"However, as I don't have to tell you, another house  
might not feel the same. I do wish you every success  
with the book."

Publisher No. 9 March 3, 1942

"We have given this our most careful consideration  
and have regretfully come to the conclusion that we can-  
not undertake its publication."

Publisher No. 10 June 2, 1942

"We've been unusually long about making up our  
minds on the Harlem book. Mr. ———, whose opinion  
I wanted on the manuscript, has been ill and that held  
up the decision. We all liked the book and think you  
have done a thoroughly good job. On the other hand,  
we honestly can't see the market for it right now. Our  
sales department thinks the job of trying to sell it now  
would be pretty difficult."

Publisher No. 11 June 10, 1942

"From a quick glance I should say your book on  
Harlem would be hard to place. This is because the  
ordinary reader's potential of interest in the pre-Negro  
history of Harlem is pretty low. On the other hand, a  
history and study of Negro Harlem has a high poten-  
tial of reader-interest to reach.

"This is just a horseback opinion, of course."

Publisher No. 12 July 13, 1942

"I am very sorry that we kept your manuscript for  
such a long time—especially since the final verdict is  
a negative one—but it is a long book and we did want  
it to receive a number of careful readings. The ma-  
terial was read and discussed by quite a few people here,  
and it is very hard to explain our decision. Personally,  
I found the material fascinating.

"We have found the best policy for the acceptance of  
manuscripts to be one of taking on only those which  
receive unanimous and all-out enthusiastic support from  
the staff. This is imperative with a list as limited as ours.  
HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY had its staunch  
supporters here, but I'm afraid there were others less  
enthusiastic.

"I hope we are wrong (we have been before) and that  
some other publisher makes a big success with the book.  
Certainly, you should give several other houses a chance  
to read it."

Publisher No. 13 November 24, 1942

"We have given your manuscript careful attention and  
we are sorry to report that it does not turn out to be  
anything for which we can make you an offer of pub-  
lication."

## Publisher's Note

Dear Book Lover:

HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY by Donald  
Couper is being offered by direct mail to 100,000 Ameri-  
cans of both races before publication at a special price  
of \$2.50 a copy, postage prepaid, on a money-back guar-  
antee as to date of publication, May 15, 1944, and  
the satisfaction of subscribers. The probable price of the  
book on publication is \$3.50.

Acceptance of the special offer by subscribers will do  
two things: (1) The book will be made available to a  
large reading public at a low price, and (2) the extent  
of our manufacturing demands will be determined be-  
fore paper, printing and binding orders have been placed.

In view of the shortage of manpower and critical ma-  
terials, and the rising cost of production, acceptance by  
book buyers of pre-publication offers will play an im-  
portant part in helping publishing houses keep book prices  
down and fight inflation in more than one field of  
industry.

WENDELL MALLIET & COMPANY, INC.

### Pre-Publication Order Form

WENDELL MALLIET & COMPANY, INC.  
209 WEST 125TH STREET  
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me, on publication, ..... copy(ies) of  
HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY by Donald Couper at the special  
pre-publication price of \$2.50 a copy. I understand that the book is scheduled  
for publication on May 15, 1944; that this offer is made on a money-  
back guarantee as to date of publication and the satisfaction of subscribers;  
that if I desire to return the book and request the refund of the money paid,  
I will do so within five days after its receipt and that the book will be  
returned in a condition fit for re-sale.

My check (Money-Order) is enclosed.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....



Wendell Malliet and Company  
INCORPORATED  
Publishers New York

Every American Should Read

# Harlem: The Saga of a Community

by DONALD COUPER

A timely and challenging discussion of the Negro  
question and undoubtedly one of the most impor-  
tant books written on the nation's No. 1 problem  
since Emancipation.

A forthright, sober and courageous work by a white  
newspaperman, editor, traveler and World War  
veteran, demanding justice and democratic rights and  
privileges for America's 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

A book that has won the highest praise from some  
of the country's largest publishing houses while mak-  
ing the rounds for more than two years though  
rejected in every case.



## About the Author



DONALD COUPER

Born in New Jersey, the author lived in Harlem as a child and attended Public School No. 10. He recalls from the early days only one Negro in the Harlem of that time, an old Negro who drove a grocery wagon and took delight in giving the children of the neighborhood rides while making his deliveries. A large bag of cookies was kept within easy reach near the driver's seat to provide refreshment for the guests along the way.

Mr. Couper attended Phillips Exeter Academy and did some special college work in Los Angeles while working as a newspaper reporter. He has worked, also, on papers in New York, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, and was briefly with the Associated Press in Paris following World War I. He was founder and publisher of the Manhasset Mail, a Long Island weekly, and has been a publicity director, magazine contributor and radio commentator.

In the first World War he enlisted as a private in Los Angeles and was discharged as a first lieutenant of infantry two years later. He served with infantry replacement troops.

He has traveled extensively in Europe, North and South America and in most of the Latin-American countries. He is a member of the Manhasset (N. Y.) post of the American Legion.

## The Book

**HARLEM: THE SAGA OF A COMMUNITY** is the story of Harlem, from its beginning in 1636 to the present, showing its eventual transition from a white section to the biggest and most influential Negro community in the world. The book is addressed to 100,000 white persons who formerly resided in Harlem, now living elsewhere, who are interested in preserving the record of the Harlem they knew so well, and also to more than 400,000 Negro residents of today's Harlem, who live and move and have their being in this city within the Great City of New York.

But as Negro Harlem is known throughout the world and has meaning and significance to white and black Americans alike, the story of Harlem is of national scope and importance. The chapters on Negro Harlem deal with the coming of the Negro to the community, his activities and development along educational, economic, religious and social lines.

What the Negro thinks of his lot; how he views the white man and his attitudes; his aspirations as an American citizen; his resentments, frustrations and difficulties in his own country and the many dramatic and tragic incidents affecting Negro life throughout the nation have also been interpreted for a national audience through the thoughts, actions and achievements of the Harlem Negro.

The following excerpt from Chapter 5, "The Social Aspect," one of many strong chapters in the book, gives an idea of the author's striking power on the Negro problem, particularly in relation to the citizenship rights and privileges of the Negro. The author says:

"The privilege of citizenship and mental freedom that the Negro wants does not mean that he necessarily seeks to be judged the equal of all white people, socially or in any other way, since he knows that superiority or inferiority can work both ways. He does, however, want the privilege of judging the white race as it judges him, of determining for himself whether he is the equal of the white man, or inferior or superior to him. He wants to take his place in the community without regard to color and with white people and Negroes alike reaching their own individual level, according to personal performance and attainment. On this basis he feels that it would matter little to him whether he was or was not invited to participate with whites on an equal social footing. Aware of his freedom of movement he would, accordingly, chart his own course. Summing it up, the Negro wants to be considered as any other American, with color not the yardstick.

"In the majority of cases the Negro is an American-born citizen knowing no other country. . . . What rankles in his breast is the fact that because of his color he, whose race fought in all the country's wars, is forced to stand by and see any foreigner, many not yet citizens if, indeed, they have citizenship in mind, and many not even speaking the language of the country, able to enjoy many of the fruits of the Negro's own country that are forbidden the Negro.

"He is aware that this greater freedom of action extended to the white foreigner, whether of low or high estate, is something that the foreigner frequently has no knowledge of on arrival. He knows that the immigrant, on setting foot on the soil of the new country in which he is given to understand that there is freedom and equality for all, is willing to consider all those he finds here in the same light; that to him a Negro is an American as any other American and with (so far as he knows) the same rights.

"The new arrival soon learns, however, that there is a color line and that Negroes do not have the same latitude in the social order or in any other particular as whites. Even with this knowledge he is willing to ignore the point and pay the Negro the same respect he is ready to offer any white citizen. He discovers, however, that to get along with some whites he must observe discrimination, or a certain degree of it, against Negroes. Thus, having arrived with a picture of complete equality for all, he very soon finds out that this condition does not exist in fact, and he is forced to adjust his attitude accordingly. He finds the Negro helpful, fluent in the language of the country and well grounded in its customs, yet he discovers that, to comply with white usage, he is expected to consider him as someone slightly apart from, and inferior to, the white group. To aggravate the matter, there are numbered among the immigrants (as in all groups) persons of a designing nature who, on learning of the color line and discovering the advantages it offers the white man, immediately pounce upon it as a weapon to be used in their own behalf. When they realize that superiority to the Negro is something they may assume as a right, they take full advantage of it with a relish and gusto, and enjoy at the outset a status that they had neither looked for nor expected: something to give him a definite stepping stone in their quest for advancement in the new world. This is one of the evidences of unfairness affecting the Negro as an American which he considers of momentous import. He feels that the United States has not achieved the proper interpretation of the phrase "liberty and justice for all until it is corrected."

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## THE EDITOR

Florence Murray was born in Alexandria, Va., and educated in Washington, D. C., where she was graduated from Howard University. She also studied at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, and taught at Virginia State College.

Miss Murray subsequently took courses in professional book editing and proofreading, and was later appointed editorial clerk at Howard University Press. From here she went to the Washington bureau of the Afro-American Newspapers, where she worked as a reporter, specializing in civic and national affairs. She was one of the first reporters of the Negro press to take an effective interest in the New Deal agencies then being initiated by President Roosevelt.

Resigning from the Afro-American staff to become city editor of the Washington Tribune, Miss Murray continued newspaper work, sometimes as full time, sometimes as free-lance writer, for several Negro newspapers. Her experiences in this field and in research were the major factors in enabling her to recognize the need for an annual current reference work on the Negro.

## COMMENTS ON THE HANDBOOK

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War: "The work is important, not only in its assembled, usable and understandable form, but also in the promise of a standardized annual encyclopedia of the American Negro."

MR. GENEVIEVE FORBES HERRICK, Former President, Women's National Press Club, Washington, D. C.: "The book is workman-like—and that is our newspaper word for excellent, dependable, readable, material."

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Professor of Social Sciences, Fisk University: "I regard the book as a most useful reference. It is well organized and conceived with a resourceful editorial insight. Some of its most useful features are its currency . . . its accuracy and helpful details."

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, Director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration: "THE NEGRO HANDBOOK is a splendid piece of work and will be of great help to us in our schools and offices."

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY, President, Wilberforce University: "The publication of this volume makes available to students on the contemporary social scene more exact information than has been hitherto available."

DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, Curator, Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library: "THE NEGRO HANDBOOK is one of the best written, best organized, and most accurate books of its kind."

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSN.: "... a very commendable effort. Persons of both races interested in activities, historical events, and in the progress of the Negro will find much data of value within these covers."

## ORDER FORM

WENDELL MALLIET AND COMPANY  
209 WEST 125TH STREET  
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me ..... copy(ies) of THE NEGRO HANDBOOK by FLORENCE MURRAY at \$3.50 per copy. My check (money order) is enclosed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... STATE.....

"Invaluable." "... well organized and conceived with a resourceful editorial insight."

# THE NEGRO HANDBOOK

The Long-Awaited Authority and Fact Book on the American Negro. The MUST book that is necessary for an adequate understanding of the vital problems of the nation's largest minority group. An entirely new work which includes a greater variety of topics on the subject than has hitherto been published.

\*\*\*\*\*

A quick, ready reference on Negro affairs

A source book for writers, authors and teachers

A guide for business and professional men

A time-saver for research students and educators

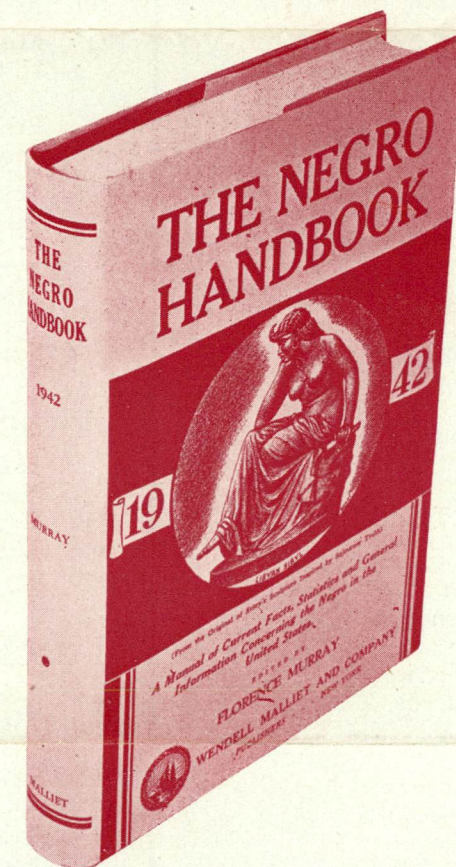
A file and morgue for newspapermen

A directory for salesmen, manufacturers, insurance brokers, executives

A handy volume for orators and preachers

An indispensable desk book

\*\*\*\*\*



\*\*\*\*\*

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Agriculture Sports  
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Business The Press  
The Church Population  
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National Defense  
National Organizations  
Annual Celebrations  
Health, Vital Statistics  
Various Directories  
Day-by-Day Chronology

\*\*\*\*\*

Compiled and Edited by FLORENCE MURRAY

"It should be invaluable as a reference work on current facts and figures about the American Negro. I am very glad to have it for use in my office."

U. S. SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, Washington, D. C.

"It is our 'World Almanac'. . . . For a first edition it goes beyond anything I have ever known."

CARL MURPHY, President, Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Md.

WENDELL MALLIET AND COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS -:- NEW YORK 27, N. Y.



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## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

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## THE CONSTITUTION

- Bill of Rights
- Reconstruction Amendments

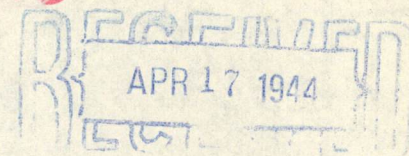
## PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

## MASON AND DIXON LINE



# Negro- Race Relations

## THE NEGRO DISILLUSIONED



TO THE RECIPIENT:

58613

The enclosed pamphlet is sent to you as a factual informative statement concerning a situation popularly classed as "The Negro Problem" and, as such, is utilized to stir up the feelings of both white and Negro races to a needless, unjustified degree of animosity where harmony should rule - particularly in this season of stress-~~on~~-strains that accompanies Satan's Holiday, WAR.

To pour oil on troubled waters; to inform the ignorant and to remind the thinking ones, that FACTS do not demand the crude handling generally accorded race relations in the United States, that the meddlers and trouble-mongers insist be applied, in the purpose of this publication. It is not a commercial proposition, and we are only interested in enlarging its circulation in regions where the reading public is not correctly informed regarding the historical background and records of the Negro race in America; therefore, we would welcome receipt of reasonable sums to effect such plan. If in sympathy with that idea, you may send ~~me~~ <sup>us</sup> 25 cents for the copy enclosed, or 50 cents for that and two more to be sent (sealed) to addresses you name. Prices quoted on larger quantities sent to you in bulk, or mailed (sealed) to addresses you may list.

If you do not sympathize with our efforts to promote racial harmony in the United States, please mail this copy back to ~~me~~ <sup>us</sup>, as the supply is limited and the need for distribution urgent. You may never have another opportunity to secure a copy of your own - ~~as~~ <sup>so</sup> much information for as little outlay.

CRUSADER PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Postoffice Box 113  
Childersburg, Alabama

1944

PS - Roger Babson's column in Sunday's paper, March 19th, sounds like he had read the enclosed article, but he hasn't - yet.



## SUMMARY

The foregoing is compiled by a white man of mature years; born and raised in the deep South; son of a former slave-holder; accustomed to association with Negroes and familiar with their ways, through the paternalistic dealings with the race required of the whites who have sincere regard for the material welfare of their charges; because **charges** they actually are. Upon these descendants of slave-holders devolves the sympathetic handling and final solution of the so-called "problem" that has been raised by fanatical meddlers, with only a superficial knowledge of the conditions they would rush in to remedy, plus an intention to frustrate the efforts of the Negro's real friends—the Southern whites.

The writer would challenge the present propriety; the ultimate wisdom of policies designed to destroy harmony and substitute discord, confident that first-hand knowledge concerning racial conditions in the South is para-

mount to half-baked opinions of occasional visitors—globe-trotting or otherwise.

The thinking Negro should consider the facts set out in the foregoing article and, in calm judgement, come to acknowledge that his best and truest friends are those Southern white people, descended from the former slave-owners who held something more than a proprietary interest in his ancestors—a sincere regard for their spiritual, moral and physical welfare—and realize that such sentiment, deep and sincere, exists today among the native white Southerners. When this realization comes to prevail, the inter-racial meddlers will draw back into their dens, and that peaceful understanding, natural between the Southern white and Negro races, will come into its own.

1944

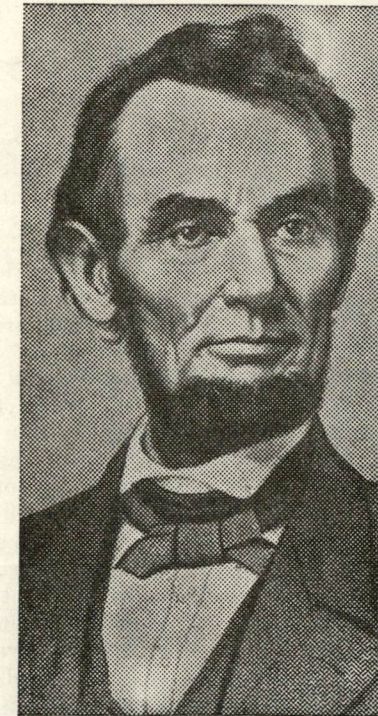
D. Alexander.

ISSUED BY

CRUSADER PUBLISHING CO.

Box 113

CHILDERSBURG, ALABAMA



## THE NEGRO DISILLUSIONED

BY: A Southern White Friend

Of the five races with which the Earth is peopled, only one, the Negro, is ashamed of his race and tries to be something other than what GOD made him. Neither the Red, Yellow nor Brown races want to be white, as the Negro ever strives to become. Instead of having that pride-of-race attached to the white, red, yellow and brown races, the black race is wholly lacking in that attribute; ashamed of his ancestry, and always trying to get as far from it as possible—deluding himself with claims of equality with the white race that are not borne out by his appearance, his present attainments nor his background in recorded history. The Negro attempts to conceal his identity by sidestepping his racial name, NEGRO, and classifying himself with the "colored" races, red, yellow, and brown, none of whom are Negroid racially; are distinct in racial type, and bear little resemblance to one another. The Negro's claim to kinship with them lies in the absurd logic that, since they are not white, and he is not white; ergo, he is the same as they.

*"O wad some Power the giftie gie us,  
To see oursels as ithers see us!  
It wad frae monie a conceit free us—"*

If, as the Negro claims, his race is as good as the white race, why does he not content himself with Negro association? Does not his preference for white associates prove his own claims to be ridiculous in the eyes of the other races? If the Negro possesses all the intellectual, inventive and administrative abilities of the white race, why not **prove** his contention by establishing a government of, for and by Negroes, and demonstrate his equality with the ruling races, white and yellow? Why such scant attention to that Negro proving-ground, Liberia?

Would even the Negroes themselves feel secure with our coasts guarded by a fleet manned exclusively by Negroes; by an air force staffed and operated by Negroes; by an army composed wholly of Negroes? If not, WHY not? Abraham Lincoln supplies the most reasonable answer to these questions—see the quote on following paragraphs:

The Negrophiles argue continually of the "wonderful progress"—(progress from what?) made by the Negro race during the past 150 years' contact with the white race (chiefly in the South); but they are silent concerning the Negro's lack of progress during the preceding 5850 years of recorded history in which he lived alongside the highest types of civilization that the world has ever known—Egyptian, Greek, etc., without "progressing" one iota beyond the savagery, the barbarism, with which the black race has ever been enshrouded. Where are the cities that the African Negro has founded; the monuments he has built; the laws he has established? Hear Abraham Lincoln's **personal opinion of the Negro**, as expressed in his debate with Douglas at Charleston, Illinois, September 18, 1858 (Douglas had accused Lincoln of desiring to bring about social equality between the two races):

*"I will say that I am not and never have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social equality of the white and black races. That I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say*



*in addition to this, that there is a physical difference\* between the white and the black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social equality; and, inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they are together there must be the position of superior and inferior; and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."*

(Lincoln shook his finger in Douglas' face, as he made the concluding statement).

(\*) Evidently referring to the body-odor of Negroes, irrespective of physical cleanliness, that is repugnant to the 100-percent-white; but is tolerated by those whose blood is tainted with Negro strain. To guard against mixed breeds, The Creator attached to the lower grade of those types possible to intermix, an odor that is offensive to the higher type—notably the horse and the camel. The odor of the Negro is sickening to full-blooded white people; but is less offensive to those alleged whites whose blood is tainted, even in a faint degree, with Negro blood. (This may account for the enthusiasm with which some white (?) people promote the "inter-racial" gatherings!).

The advances in civilization made by the Negro in America are not due to his independent efforts, but to tutilage by the Superior Race (see LINCOLN), and he reverts to savagery, even cannibalism, when the leading hand, the protecting arm of the white race is withdrawn—vide Haiti. It is the opinion of the people who know the Negro best from longest acquaintance with his inherent traits, that if the American Negro should be deprived of the association, example and leadership of the white race, within a generation the innate urge to savagery would crack the thin veneer of civilization acquired from contact with the white race, and the spectacle of another Haiti, a rejuvenated savage Africa come into view.

The present status of the Negro as a race in America, is due chiefly to the civilizing influence of the Southern whites during the years when he was nominally a slave, actually a ward of the Christian element in the slave-holding States. These white people were not the slave-dealers who brought the manacled African savages to America and sold them; first in New England where climatic conditions operated against the Negro's value as a worker, and aroused the Puritanical conscience—not to free the slaves; but to SELL them in the South where they could be worked to greater economic advantage. Therefore, those "humane" Yankee slave-holders "passed the buck" to Southern whites in a climate more congenial to the Negro's accustomed life. That "humane" act did not extend to the ship-owners who had abandoned whaling for the more lucrative slave-hunting, and laid the foundation for many modern New England fortunes with blood-money from the sale of such of the African cargo as stood the trip in the black-hole.

With the Puritanical example of slave-holding before them, the Southern whites bought the slaves brought to market by Yankee slave-dealers, and put them to work on plantations in a climate suited to their experience and at an occupation the most natural, the most congenial to mankind—agriculture. For one Simon Legree (a wholly politico-mythical character) there were a thousand kind-hearted Christian masters whose training made human beings out of the brutal savages dumped on American shores by the heartless slave-traders. Good food in abundance; clothing suited to the climate, and reasonable hours of labor was the slave's lot. The Biblical seventh day of rest was universally observed by master and slave alike throughout the South; church attendance was an accepted institution—provision by gallery or assigned space being made for the slaves in all churches. Bible teaching, corresponding to modern Sunday-school, was carried on by the mistress and her adult daughters every Sunday morning. The effects of that training for the unlettered savages is seen today in the South, particularly the rural sections, where religion is still the dominant factor in Negro social life. Elsewhere, however, those modern Negrophile crusaders include in the New Deal program that disturbing, disrupting feature, social equality, that will lead (if ever applied) to intermarriage between certain whites and Negroes; pulling white civilization from its throne, and setting up in its stead a mongrelization growing out of "Eleanor Clubs."

In the late 1850s, a noted English writer toured the United States and upon returning home, published his impressions of America. He was appreciative and complimentary toward economic conditions throughout the country; but gave as his best impression, the fact that the Southern whites had taken the trouble to train the African slaves into the paths of Christianity. He noted, particularly, that this was the personal task of the slave-owners, and practiced universally in the slave-holding States. Verily, Booker Washington did not go back far enough to obtain the title for his book, "UP FROM SLAVERY." It should have been: "UP FROM SAVAGERY; THROUGH SLAVERY, TO CIVILIZATION."

Save for the stubbornness of Jefferson Davis, the Hampton Roads Conference would have ended that unfortunate, needless Civil War, and Lincoln's proposition to pay (approximately) \$500 apiece toward freeing the slaves through a specified period and returning them to ancestral homes as fast as liberated, would have saved the South that bitter cup, Reconstruction, whose dregs the Administration would now have us drain in the form of social intermixture between white and Negro races—ignoring the impossibility of peaceably enforcing that edict. The inconsistency of that "social gain" is found in the absence of Negro or Negress among the several marriages in the White House family. What explanation does Mrs. Roosevelt tender to her Negro proteges for THAT? If the Negro is the equal of the white man socially; the Negresses of those admirable young women, wives of the four Roosevelt boys, why that discrimination? Evidently those young Roosevelts take ABRAHAM LINCOLN seriously in his debate with Douglas; nor do they believe that a lot of mulatto grandchildren would enhance the attractiveness of the White House. That condition respecting the White House family, prevails in a similar degree all through the country, as these FACTS prove:

The United States Senate is composed of 96 white Senators, none of whom ever contracted marriage among the Negro race.

The House of Representatives consists of 429 white males, none of whom ever contracted marriage with a Negress, and 5 white women members, none of whom ever contracted marriage with a Negro. (The sole Negro Representative, to his credit, married within his own race).

The 9 Supreme Court Justices confined matrimonial alliances to their own white race, as did all U. S. Judges throughout the Union. The Governors of the 48 States are white men, none of whom ever married a Negress—all practiced "race-discrimination" in the selection of life-partners, as did the head of every State University and all members of State Supreme Courts.

FACTS are stubborn things, and all persons referred to in the above list, to which may be added the President's Cabinet, are guilty of that same "race-discrimination" hurled by mulatto-minded editors against the Southern whites! (Birmingham Dailies: Please copy!) To say the least of it, "race-discrimination" in the South, as regards matrimony, has precedent in the highest official circles—not excepting the White House, whose home-hating mistress does not practice in her own family, that policy which she preaches so tirelessly along her social and political orbit.

The insincerity of those Negrophiles who inspire inter-racial gatherings and flood the press with assertions that the Negro race is equal to the white, is proven by a simple test—one that never fails. Ask him:

"If you have a white daughter of marriageable age, would you be willing for a NEGRO to marry her?"

His reply, prompt, positive and emphatic, is "NO!" In that reply, the Negro race finds full evidence that claims of equality with the white race, with which white renegades delude them are, "but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," with no motive above politics. If the Negroes, themselves, will put this question to that type of whites—pointedly and publicly—the embarrassment following will perceptibly chill the enthusiasm of "inter-racial" gatherings.

That policy of the Southern whites, to refuse racial intermixture with the lower races, is due to pride in the superiority of their own race (see Abraham Lincoln), and not to hatred toward the inferior race. The claim that color is due to climate instead of race, becomes ridiculous in the absence of a belt of black people around the Earth in the Torrid Zone. The highest attainments of any race were reached in those periods when that race was free from contamination by inferior blood, (again, see Lincoln). Conversely, the downfall of every ancient civilization is traceable to racial contamination that weakens intellectual, moral and, eventually, physical power.

Universal hatred of the Negro race by Southern whites, has no foundation outside the envenomed minds of envious Negroes and the depraved members of the white race whose claim to be one-hundred-percent-white is open to grave suspicion (A. Lincoln). The place to determine normal racial relations in the South, is in rural regions where the Negro has never been contaminated by would-be missionaries, bent upon "saving" the Negro from imminent destruction at the hands of the "brutal" whites. Here the Negro is closer to year-round happiness than elsewhere in all these United States. Improvident; somewhat inclined to idleness; carefree, confident that "my white folks" (employer or landlord) stand between him and want or serious trouble—be it the law or crop-allocation documents prepared by college-bred "brain trusters" whose knowledge of farming is—well, you say it! Among these idyllic surroundings exists race-pride in a pronounced, desirable form, with rigid lines drawn against racial-intermixture, both races frowning upon violation.

Our critics recognize no neutral ground between love and hatred—the races must be either at daggers' points or in physical embrace—pity their feigned ignorance! They forget that a man may love his dog and provide him with food and shelter, without desiring the animal as a bed-fellow; or like treatment for his horse, without stabling it in his parlor; yet resent with fury any mistreatment of either animal.

When the Negrophiles cease their "race-hatred" toward the Negro's best friend (when his material welfare is considered) the Southern whites and open their eyes to FACTS regarding the Negro race from the dawn of civilization to the present day, the race-problem will adjust itself in conformity with facts instead of venom, and the Negro will devote his energies to self-improvement, rather than continue to build on a foundation of sand—assuming an intellectual equality with the white race that does not exist; did not exist in Lincoln's day, nor has ever existed anywhere upon the face of the Earth. GOD made the Negro black; the southern whites did not do it, and all the race-hatred spewed upon them will not change HIS mark!

How thin is the veneer of civilization on the modern Negro, even the best-educated among them, is shown by his refusal to yield the path on the sidewalk to any woman except a Negress; nor to a little child of any race—including his own. Courtesy is nowhere second nature with the Negro; only brute force of the jungle type is the guiding factor in his scheme of life, and this factor is given emphasis by enlarged educational advantages.

The Negro has a long road—many centuries long—to travel before matching the white race's experience which has built that race to world pre-eminence, and he makes a grave mistake in demanding a college degree while yet in grade-school.



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*29 ne Race Relations Negro*  
**Pleasant Hill Baptist Church**

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261 North Bonnie Brae Street

REV. A. WENDELL ROSS, D. D. PASTOR  
121 North Bonnie Brae Street Los Angeles, Calif.  
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GEN. SECRETARY

"Thy Word is a Lamp unto My Feet and a Light unto My Path."—Psalm 119:105.

April 18, 1944

Governor Earl Warren  
State of California  
Sacramento 14, California

Governor:

Once again I am addressing you, after several attempts to reach you through mail since your election, and at no time have you considered it of such importance as to answer.

You have the same attitude that former President Herbert Hoover had in regard to the Afro-American. He was always too busy to even consider any approach that concerned the people of my race.

However, in the last year, when he desired reelection in order to gain the Negro vote he invited a group of representatives to the White House for a group picture with himself. The Negro Republican with others retired him to oblivion.

If Governor Warren continues his present attitude towards us, I fear that he will soon be a political "has been". Talking with a group of men representatives today; the conclusion was that the appointment of Mr. Gordan was personal and not representative of the race.



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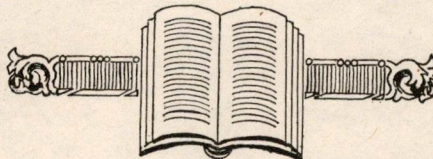
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EW, April 18, 1944, Page 2.

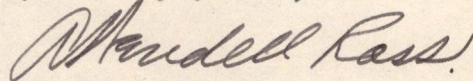
Therefore, the Governor has not given the Negro the first consideration since his election. He may ride into higher office on the back of some other leader, but I doubt it.

The public cannot long endure the leadership that is too busy to give the slightest attention to the most vital in the world today, "Race".

I would like one direct letter with the Governor's signature during his tenure in office.

I am

Prayerfully yours,



Rev. A. Wendell Ross

AWR:ps



April 12, 1944

Reverend A. Wendell Ross, Pastor  
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church  
261 North Bonnie Brae Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Reverend Ross:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge your letter of April 6 giving him your views as to the urgency of strong national leadership at this time and has asked me to tell you that he agrees with your declaration that these are times when the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights must be safeguarded.

As you doubtless know, the Governor has many times reiterated that he is not a candidate for nomination for either the presidency or the vice-presidency. He feels that his real job is here in California in the position which he now holds.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a proclamation which the Governor issued in regard to the Bill of Rights.

Sincerely

Verne Scoggins  
Press Secretary

VS:fh  
enc



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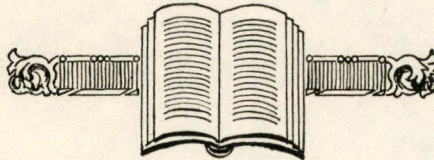
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T. H. THURMAN



CHURCH CLERK  
ELSIE HUNT

"Thy Word is a Lamp unto My Feet and a Light unto My Path."—Psalm 119:105.

April 6, 1944

Govenor Earl C. Warren  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Dear Sir:

As one who is interested in the commonwealth of our nation and the world, knowing as you do that we with all the test of the world are in the test for a new period of life. This test can mean only one of two existences. The Democratic way of life or the Totalitarian.

The opportunity for a leadership that declares freedom for all men now and forever, not one that means to make supreme any race or group of people, or group of people or individuals.

The history of America even in the midst of our wars, has taught us that only that leadership that proclaims liberty and freedom for all men can survive and at the same time direct the destiny of the American people to higher heights of civilization, and to a prosperity such as God can and will bless.

Men who are now being placed before the people for leadership, even if elected, can not succeed in the promotion of the cause of humanity to the successful conclusion of the war, and the reconstruction of America and the world without announcing themselves in a leadership who stands for the full freedom of all men in every state of this union of the United States of America, that the rest of the world may have the inspiration and fellowship of that leadership in its reconstruction.



Any man, who accepts the leadership of the United States of America, without the declaration of full freedom and democracy to all men and women of this nation, will only make himself a tool or an instrument of destruction to the nation, such as Pharoah was to Egypt; Belshazzar to Babylon; and Hitler is to Germany and Europe.

The hour has struck! The die is cast! The leadership of this nation must declare itself against all wrong, such as Poll tax, or any man made laws that is a bar to men to exercise the same right to vote allowed other men. That leadership must declare against the denial of all Bills of rights, Civil Rights, Equal Educational privileges, and transportation without segregation.

Some people are saying too loudly to the minority groups be patient. This is fool-hardy and absurd, we have waited too long already. God will not wait any longer. It does not require years for one to be fair, honest and true. "Righteousness exalteth a Nation, sin is a reproach to any people".

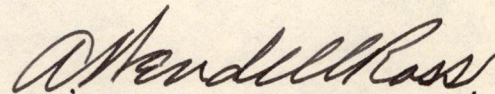
The leadership of the southern states are not only are inviting war, destruction and annihilation upon civilization, but they are invoking the Wrath of Almighty God, upon the whole nation and the world.

Again, any man who seeks to be elevated to the leadership of the nation can not afford to be silent or opposed to the full freedom and equal rights, even to the Negro people in their respective states and elsewhere in the world.

How do you stand on these issues? These issues are more vital and potent in the propagation of the war, and the problem after the war than all else before the American people and the world today.

Don't let yourself, for the sake of office be an instrument of destruction, come out and declare yourself against or for these things.

I am prayerfully yours,



Rev. A. Wendell Ross  
Pastor



*Race Relations - Negro*



MAY 9 1944

EARL WARREN  
GOVERNOR

60721

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## Division of Immigration and Housing

CALIFORNIA BUILDING, 515 VAN NESS AVENUE  
SAN FRANCISCO (2)

May 8, 1944

*File - Racial  
negro -*

Mr. William T. Sweigert  
Executive Secretary to The Governor  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Dear Bill:

The gentleman you spoke to me about this morning on the telephone is Robert Flippen, Executive Secretary of the Booker T. Washington Center. His address is 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco - telephone number, Walnut 4758. He appeared on KSFO yesterday, Sunday.

I obtained this information from Mr. Stuart Ward of the Commonwealth Club, who is instrumental in obtaining speakers for the program. Mr. Ward states that Mr. Flippen is a high class man with a judicial mind, and is able to see the problem of the colored race on both sides, and that he (Mr. Ward) has known Bob Flippen for a long time.

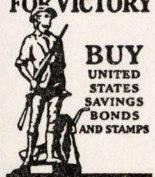
It appears now that there will be a vacancy in the Los Angeles office for an intermediate stenographer-clerk, and there is a colored girl on the list whom we will attempt to employ when this vacancy occurs. Her name is Geraldine Carter.

Your friend,

*Walter P. Koetitz*  
WALTER P. KOETITZ, Chief.

WPK:RP

FOR VICTORY





(COPY)

.....  
"Dear Mr. Ashley:

"This will acknowledge with thanks your statement of  
"January 9th as to Tuskegee and related subjects, together  
"with a copy of your poem on 'Fathers and Mothers'".

"I appreciate your sending this material to me and I  
"am glad to have this expression of your feeling and point  
"of view. It is helpful to receive genuine expressions on  
"the part of those who feel deeply on the issues of our  
"time." (From a United States Senator to M.St.M.A., 1/16/43

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*Race Relations - Negro*

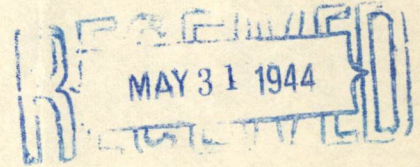
The Antimalevolence, Antimalediction, Antimelancholia  
Coloured Clubs of the World

(Temporary address: 111 East 130th St. c/o Ashley

New York, New York

*May 26  
1944*

62365



*Dear Governor  
Of California*

*Your Excellency:*

*I should hope that you'll react with piety to the odes.*

*I am hopefully yours,*

*Mel Mashley*

*Address me at  
227 East 127 St.*

---

What shall it profit America to gain all the world—or nearly all—but lose her three A's? — the three A's on which this moral movement is based? Just you take a moment of your valuable time for analysis of the import and intent of the A.A.A.C.C.W.! As did the Negro's ragtime and jazz music; his Spirituals; and his what-not, the good results of this movement will, in time, help us all—white and black alike. Help us help you now.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF OUR BELOVED AMERICA



By Moses S. MASHLEY, Director

The Antimalevolence  
The Antimalediction  
And Antimelancholia

Coloured Clubs of  
The World

Fellow-Thinkers:

My subject is, Parental, Tutorial, and Juvenile Delinquents, in connection with our publically financed education for children and adults alike. These three links in the chain of our world are the ones that are the most in need of readjustments, So!

Since all lands seem to be so willing and anxious to spend their trillions of dollars at the behest of their collective militas, and all the rest of it, why then, cannot we humans -- if such title we deserve -- become more willing and anxious to spend a much larger sum of money for better and saner education too?

From my own personal experiences in the U.S. Army in 1918-19, I do know that in our armed services their little booklets in which the rules of the services are: The top and the under-officers, as well as the buck privates, are taught from these rule books respect for one another, as well as discipline.

So!

If the planet's human -- or should it be called inhuman -- set military minds can do in the way of service discipline such a bang-up good job of military regimentation for the sake of "to do! or die!" then why can't our educators do as good a job for the sake of "to do! and live!" for a better future world?

May I suggest now that there must be some common booklets made for the service of the parents, teachers, and pupils? Like a Bible or a prayer-book, or like the rule books of the Army and Navy, etc., such "Rules Books" should be ever ready for the inspection and information of the three parties concerned with education sponsoring, giving, and receiving.

Some of the parties of the the three parts are loafing on the jobs assigned to them; others among them loath their duties. There are too much twaddle, prattle, and babble taking place in our public education systems. Some of the teachers seem to be willing not to act as magnets, an action by which they can uplift others. The last time I was at school in recent times I came into contact with as indynamic set of public school pupils and tutors as one can imagine. The rules booklets on what must be expected from the tri-angles of a sound education -- I mean a kind of manual, if you please -- may help some.

New York, New York, -- January 24th, 1944

P.S.-

This is intended as a public service, and a token of esteem for old Feb. 11, 1895.

*The above program fits the odes to parents*



In Memory of My Mother, Mary Hosanna Ashley

(Copyright 1944)

By Moses Saint-Matthew Ashley, the Author

-----  
An Ode to Mother

Good Mother, your love is my happiness,  
That has always been my true success,  
No fonder memory than that of you,  
Could have ever pulled me through,  
From the days when I was a babe in arms,  
I truly learned to love your charms.  
You taught me how to bend my knee,  
And you said that God watched over me.

You taught me many a good little thing,  
And you taught me my first song to sing.  
You taught me life was well worth while,  
And you taught me how to smile.  
My Mother dear, I honor you;  
And I love thee, Mother, I do, I do!  
Lord God your life with wisdom filled  
Before your beating heart was stilled.

-----  
An Ode To All Good Fathers

Good Fathers are like the family's clock.  
Day after day, they tick, tick, tock.  
In their daily doings, they make to win.  
The clocks tick to tock; pops tick to the end.  
Bad debts owed good Fathers: are silly to-day.  
Good Fathers give credit; good children repay.  
Good Mothers would tell you that fathers' love:  
Is as beautiful as that, from Heaven, above.

When off to their work, and off to their play,  
Good Fathers' will, will find out some way:  
To pave their paths to where success meet  
Their determination to stay: on steady feet.  
So, Heaven, bless all good Fathers, Amen!  
Correct them, O God, whenever they sin.  
Force fathers' hearts to each day pray:  
To please the POWER: That has all the SAY.

-----  
Please admit this appeal to you:

As the author of the odes to all good parents, I wish to say that I am also the First Voucher for a very humane and new movement widely known of as: The Antimalevolence, Antimalediction, Antimelancholia Coloured Clubs of the World. Frankly, we want many good-will minded white vouchers, too, to aid our work.

You may now vouchsafe us help if my poetry has moved the soul within you. Amen! And thank you, in memory of my late, Christian, MOTHER, -one: Mary Hosanna Ashley, of Macon Co., Ala. (M.H.A. lived from Oct. 17, 1867, to Dec. 11, 1911. She exited while in the writer's arms. The 5th child, and the first son of her 16 children: that was me, there, by her in her misery, when she drew her final breath.)



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
SACRAMENTO

*Race Relations*  
*Negro*

TO Governor Warren

DATE June 6, 1944

FROM Miss MacGregor

SUBJECT Conversation with Karl  
Holton

*Race - Negro*

Karl Holton called at the office and said that when he was in Los Angeles, Fred Roberts contacted him a number of times and the gist of his conversation was that he had material concerning the movement against the Governor among the colored people of Los Angeles which he believed he should personally present to the Governor. Mr. Holton assured him that he had nothing to do with arranging the appointments and suggested that Mr. Roberts get in touch with this office. Mr. Roberts seems to feel that he gets the brush-off here and Mr. Holton assured him that he would communicate his request.

I asked Mr. Holton concerning the nature of the movement and he said that he had not made note of it but recalled that it was being lead by two returned veterans and a new newspaper for the colored people in Los Angeles.

*HRM*  
HRM

dp



*Race Relations  
Negro*

June 8, 1944

Mr. Edward Thompson  
790 - 8th Street  
Oakland 7, California

Dear Mr. Thompson:

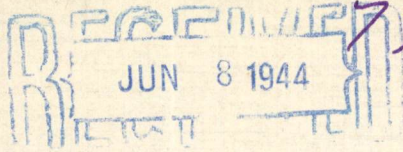
Governor Warren has received your letter of June 7 and has asked me to thank you for writing. He appreciates having the benefit of your views.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary

WTS:EY





790-8 St.

Oakland 7 Calif.

June 7, 1944

62844

Gov. Earl Warren

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I was born in Sacramento May 8, 1898, was in the first world war. I am now working for The Western Pacific R.R. Co. In Portola Tuesday evening June 6, 1944 I and two other waiters went to the 33 Club #100 and they had and still have a sign saying "Colored trade not solicited." Being the great of U.S. Soldiers and Sailors I was humiliated. I really intend to take this further but I want you as Governor of Calif. to know just what war means to the average poor white person. Just 45 minutes ahead of us was a train load of colored soldiers headed for across the sea.

This practice must be stopped if ever we want cooperation. I am not asking for any favors, I am only telling you because all colored people are not dumb, and don't intend to continue with the southern way.

Edwin Thompson.



RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1944  
62992

*Race Relations  
Negro*

14308 Roblar Place,  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.,  
June 8, 1944.

Govenor Earl Warren,  
State Capitol,  
Sacramento, Calif.

Sir:

I am not one who has racial prejudice. I believe in the old proverb, "love thy neighbor," no matter what his race or creed may be. However, as you may have already been ~~in~~formed, the colored people here, occupy a good proportion of Pasadena. This fact alone has not created any unfavorable comment or dispute, but it is rather the attitude that the Negroes are taking toward the whites that is making us feel peeved towards them. The swimming pool has been forced to close on their account and several persons have been threatened and hurt by their hands. It is their sense of superiority and "cockyness" that is causing a developement of disapproval towards them and their ways. I should herewith, frankly welcome your sincere opinion on this matter and any suggestions you may have to offer on the subject. Trusting that you will send me a favorable answer, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

*Richard F. Johnson*  
Richard F. Johnson  
Senior, Van Nuys High School



*Race Relations*  
*Negro -*

THEODORE HOWARD  
718 A. St.  
Oxnard, California

July 15, 1944

Reply to letter from James Welsh  
June 10, 1944. Enclosed is a letter from Charles L.  
Jackson, re the treatment of Negroes in the Service  
at Oxnard, California.

Correspondence is filed in the  
Immigration and Housing File, ADM.



RECEIVED  
NOV 24 1943

1330 Newton St  
Nov 22, 1943

45185

To the governor and Mayor  
of L.A.

I have truly enjoyed  
my stay here in L.A. I am  
leaving Sat Nov 27, 1943 for  
520 Ellibeth River Rouge Mich.

I read in one of the  
news paper here in L.A.

Concerning of the negro. First  
to kill a bush you must  
first get to the root and  
kill it. The root is the  
government of the south lands.  
You may say the government



(2)

up North havent any thing  
to do with the Southern  
government. Have the United  
States of America any right  
to see after all other nation  
and countries. And forget  
her own people that are  
suffering in the south land?  
If the government of the south  
land would see that the  
negroes in the south land  
was treated wright the  
North would not have to  
be bothered with the negro  
leaving the south land come  
in North. Because the negro  
love the beautiful south  
land. It is the government  
and the way thay are treated.



(3)

And after they leave the South and come North. Not being taught like they should have from early child hood. The things some of the Southern negroes does seems such a crime. After all they dosent understand. I truly think if a person dosent have a certain amount of education they are unsivilized to a certain extent. Who are the cause of the negroes here acting disorderly? These are some of the {etms}

1. Not having the proper education.
2. Being segregated in



(4)

the south.

(3) Not having proper homes and environment.

(4) Not having nice jobs with good pay.

(5) Not being treated right.

These are only five of the reason.

I will go back to No ① and show you on down through No ⑤. What really would make our Great U. S. greater.

1. Not having the proper education. If a child is taught from the kindergarden on up through about the



(5)

seventh are the eight grade and taught like it should be. That would help to civilize a child. See that the children in the deep South go to school like the North. five days a week and eight hours a day. It would learn how to treat the next person.

(2) Being segregated. That is one of the worst thing that America ever done was to segregate the negro. Segregation only builds up hatred with in a negro for it's country from the time it learns what segregation means. By giving the child the proper education



(6.)

it would than know how to mingle with other people and how to act because it was taught that in school. Segregation only builds up hatred between the two races. And by so doing hatred causes riots. And so many children and even people are killed some hurt. Please understand me I am only trying to help build up our America.

(3.) Not having proper homes and environment. If a Negro have the proper home it would feel much better a nice home with basement hot water free to go to school know segregation.



(7)

Freedom. Don't you think it would love its home thair would be know need of coming North. And encase if the negro did come North. It would than know how to act because the South would be the same as the North. You see a bird would want to fly here and thair after it think that it have a little freedom after being cage up all the time. Please understand don't get me wrong. am onley trying to help build our Country for the future. Because we are going to have more wars. (4) Not haveing nice jobs with good pay.



But not having good jobs  
Not getting pay for their  
work like they should the  
negro moves North. Where in  
if the U. S. government would  
see to the South paying  
the Southern negro like  
the North pay the northern  
negro the Southern negro  
would stay in the South  
land. And today we would  
have more food. Because  
the Southern Negroes would  
be there to help grow and  
raise food. Because they  
could get the same things  
in the South that they could  
get in the North proper  
education is rich. Now



(9)

Segregation Proper homes  
good paying jobs. <sup>(5)</sup> And  
being treated fair. If they  
had all these things don't  
you think they would stay  
in the South land. And  
not crowded out the North.  
Encase if they did come North  
don't you think they would  
know how to act. ✓?

And for the Negroes that  
are here now. I believe  
this would work out fine.  
Encase one get disorderley  
Don't put him in jail. Have  
some school fix where in  
that he can be taught  
so many hours. And make  
him pay for his teaching.



If he works in the day.  
Compell him to go to  
school at night. For so  
many hours he are she.  
Because it is for thair  
beniefit. I see for my self  
the condishion of L. A. And  
I am a negro woman. I  
love my people And thay  
need help and pitting.  
America the negro belong  
to you. Harden not your  
heart. Because if you do  
God will frown up on  
you. Make America strong  
build up the negro. Compell  
the negro mothers that comes  
from the deep south land  
to go to school at a convent



time. Also the fathers.  
And any one that is  
caught acting disorderly  
through out the city. Have  
him to pay the teachers  
for his learning and compell  
him are she to go to  
school. Have some building  
for that purposes. Fix up  
as a schools. Get the  
proper people who under  
stands some one who is  
kind and good to help  
other teach. Come on help to  
build up the love for the  
two races. Help make  
America strong. I thank  
you.

Yours truly Jessie Pope

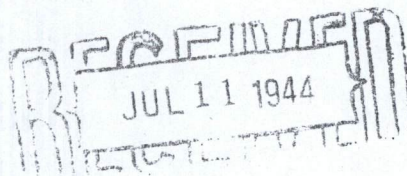


*Race Relations - Negro*

From

Washington Bureau  
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America  
1934 Eleventh Street, N. W.  
Washington 1, D. C.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Director



## The Negro Church Reports to the Nation

### “A MANIFESTO”

In undertaking to address the following statement to the heart, conscience and intelligent self-interest of the American Church, government and citizenry, we shall speak far less, we trust, as American Negroes than as Negro Americans, far less, in truth, for the interest of Negro America in any exclusive sense than for all America in every inclusive sense.

We believe in, and are thoroughly loyal to the American, Christian democratic and social ideal. We believe that world security and peace are largely dependent upon the practical achievement of that ideal in American life and the right and privilege of effective moral world leadership that such achievement and such achievement alone—will afford.

But we believe also that our nation's moral leadership in the world is in serious jeopardy and that we should be derelict of patriotic and Christian duty if we neglected to sound the alarm with respect to the imminent danger which our status and experience as one of the under-privileged American minority groups makes it painfully easy for us to sense.

North America cannot sanely hope to isolate herself from the rest of the tomorrow's world. It is becoming progressively too small geographically for that. Neither can North America and Western Europe sanely hope to dominate the rest of tomorrow's world. It is becoming progressively too large ethnologically for that. Following this war—even as during it—we shall stand before the bar of public world opinion to defend our claim to world faith and confidence as a truly democratic commonwealth. It may even be that within the next quarter of a century we shall have to contend at arms again for our very existence as a potential democratic state if the awakening hundreds of millions of the East grow in distrust of us as they grow in political, economic and military power.

It is difficult for us to conceive of a more disastrous and tragic world misfortune than for our divinely favored nation to forfeit its claim to moral world leadership at this tragic and critical moment in human history; yet we are convinced and certain that no less appalling an incident threatens us.

At this very moment the eyes of many millions of the distressed peoples of Europe are fixed hopefully upon the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At this very moment also the eyes of more than a billion men of color in Asia and Africa turn in the same direction with similar hope. At this very moment oppressed, homeless and hated Jewry throughout the world pin their hard-taxed faith upon the United States of America to achieve for them the redemption of the sacredly pledged restoration of Palestine to them for a national homeland, as set forth in the Balfour declaration, sealed by the League of Nations mandate to Britain, and renounced by the infamous British “White” paper.

We shudder to contemplate the certain woe that must, by the verdict of God and the logic of history, inevitably befall our elect nation if we by indifference, weakness or cowardice fail these peoples and races.

For approximately two and a half years we have been engaged in a war to the death against Fascism, Nazism and Tojoism abroad. We must now take up the gauntlet against anti-Semitism, anti-laborism and anti-Negroism at home. We must see that the latter front is even more formidable and deadly than the former.

We are in process of defeating master-racism abroad, but master-racism is in process of defeating us at home. We must arise and set our own house in free democratic order or the world about us will arise in revolutionary disorder and set our house in flames of destruction.

Our fate is peculiarly linked with the fate of labor. If the right of labor to bargain collectively through agents of its own choosing, if the right of labor to strike, if the right of labor to consolidate the power of its strength behind certain administrative and legislative proposals that make for the common good of American workers is nullified by such legislative enactments as the Smith-Connally Bill or the Austin-Wadsworth Bill, the hope of our economic security in this and in the post war world is lost to us.



We are gravely disturbed over the increase and virulence of anti-Semitism in our land. We commend both the American government for the high moral ground that they have officially taken on this question in public pronouncements. But pronouncements alone have not proved sufficient.

### THE NATURE OF THE CRISIS

While high sounding words like freedom, democracy and international justice fill our minds, the United States government permits the following conditions to prevail:

#### 1. SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES

We should realize that we are waging this democratic war with our armed forces divided on the basis of race and color.

Transportation facilities for Negro armed personnel are intolerable. Inequalities in the ordinary facilities and privileges of army and navy life for both men and women, isolation to living quarters, sometimes in the worst areas of the camps, are cited in these reports. Low morale has resulted from gross mistreatment at the hands both of military personnel and of civilians.

#### 2. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Nowhere is there more vigorous resentment of Negroes to the Jim-crow policy than against segregated travel accommodations. It is insulting to the dignity of all Americans and unwarranted limitation of their liberties. Law enforcement officers and transportation officials in cooperation with un-democratic forces have openly violated the passenger rights of Negroes. The time has come for the weight of American opinion to abolish this system.

#### 3. DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Negro employment in industry and commerce is tied up with the defiance of the Fair Employment Practice Committee by sixteen southern railroads and seven railroad brotherhoods. These carriers admit they discriminate against Negroes, specifically that they are refusing to employ any Negro firemen, conductors, engineers, switchmen, trainmen.

There have been at least four attempts on the part of high federal government officials and Congressional Committees to nullify the effectiveness of this committee.

#### 4. CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The Nation's Capital is rife with tension and unrest. Negroes are excluded from places of public accommodation as a part of federal government policy. This practice is not only humiliating to Negroes, but also to visiting nationals of darker hue representing foreign governments.

In order to eliminate discrimination in public places in the Nation's Capital, which not only affects local residents, visitors from various parts of this country and abroad, but our fighting men in uniform, we support and urge the passage of the two Civil Rights Bills now in the District Committee in Congress, namely H. R. 1995 and S-442.

### CHALLENGE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

#### EDUCATION

##### WE URGE:

The appointment of an Interracial Commission on Adult Education to draft a purposeful program of public education in democratic race relations for use in the public school systems throughout the nation and in our Army and Navy.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

##### WE URGE

1. The vigorous enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act, Sect. 3, Para. 1, prohibiting Jim crow common carriers in interstate travel.

2. Legislation guaranteeing equal rights of public accommodation — unsegregated — to all Americans.

#### RIGHT TO VOTE

##### WE URGE

1. The immediate passage of federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in national elections.

2. Reformation of registration laws which make for racial discrimination.

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

We appreciate the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in affirming the right of the Negro to vote in democratic primaries of Texas and urge its vigorous enforcement.



## CHALLENGE TO SPECIFIC ACTION

We, therefore, present the following challenge to specific action:

### I. ARMED FORCES

WE URGE:

1. The abolition of quotas based on race and color in the medical corps, the technical and all other branches of service throughout the armed forces.
2. The vigorous enforcement of Section 4-A of the 1940 draft act, which prohibits discrimination in selection and training on account of race, creed or color.
3. Immediate action to clear up the charges of discrimination against Negro soldiers in all army camps.
4. Immediate action on the part of the U. S. Department of Justice to protect Negro men and women in uniform from abuses, intimidation and mob violence in those areas of the U. S. where the civilian community does not guarantee them legal protection.
5. The proclamation of an Executive Order abolishing racial segregation in the entire U. S. Armed Forces.

### II. EMPLOYMENT

WE URGE

1. A progressive public program for full post-war employment without discrimination on account of race, creed or color or national origin.

Federal legislation guaranteeing freedom from discrimination in employment because of race, creed or national origin.

2. An end to the efforts on the part of high government legislative officials to nullify the effectiveness of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

3. An adequate appropriation of funds to make permanent the work of the FEPC.

### III. HOUSING

WE URGE

That any future housing program, private or public, include such legal control and supervision as to prevent segregation and discrimination.

### CONCLUSION

THE CRISIS IS HERE. The agent which God has chosen to prepare the way for his society is the CHURCH. Its job is to witness to a world-wide brotherhood believing that it is God's purpose to make that brotherhood real.

America, for its own international prestige, power and future security must guarantee equal rights to all oppressed minorities.

Nice platitudes about freedom, friendship and international justice will not solve the problem. Caste is an expensive luxury. Democracy and Christianity can not live in the same world with fascism and racism. This is a humanitarian task and is fundamental to peace and national security.

The Negro is no longer a patient, submissive minority seeking platonic sympathy. He is aggressive, resolute and determined to be free. The Negro is fast approaching his majority. He is an inherent anti-fascist whose loyalty can be depended upon in our nation's darkest hour of trial.

He is a loyal, patriotic American who despite his terrible plight has never lost faith in constitutional, democratic government. He has respect for government and believes that reasonable intelligent administration can achieve necessary results "if the spirit is right". Consequently, he is disturbed lest the words of zeal and promise become neutralized by ineffective action. Forces of reaction can not go unheeded.

This attack by the Axis powers has challenged, not so much the physical and material strength of our government, but rather the moral integrity of our democracy.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS OF AMERICA! We are being embarrassed because we have not been able to produce satisfying results from our Christian and moral approach. Pressure groups are on our trail accusing us of using wrong methods and speaking of us in terms not complimentary to church leadership.

You must come to our rescue by responding more quickly and more fully to the moral and Christian approach.

This is a pragmatic age and only results count.



"Any structure based on isolation and fear will fall! Any organization, any institution, any government, any empire, any part of our civilization based on exploitation will fall! Any unjust thing that is part of the desperate effort of frightened people to save their own lives, to save their exclusive privileges and vicious prejudices, to save their private profits, their proud empires, has the curse of death upon it. It may prolong its life a year, a decade, a half century, but it is not life, it is postponed death!"

As churchmen, we must insist that the President and our law-makers and Christian forces take steps to meet these demands. This is not a time for moral cowardice.

THIS NATION UNDER GOD MUST WRITE A NEW CHAPTER OF FREEDOM AND INSURE THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE UPON A LASTING ORDER. CHRISTIANITY IS A WORLD-CHANGING PROGRAM AND A COMMUNITY CREATING POWER. THEREFORE, WE ARE JOINED IN A COMMON DETERMINATION TO MAKE OUR COUNTRY SAFE FOR PEACE.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

COMMITTEE ON MANIFESTO

Bishop W. Y. Bell, Georgia, *Chairman*

Rev. J. R. Plummer, Ohio, *Secretary*

Dr. R. T. Andrews, Sr., Indiana

Rev. L. B. Brown, Florida

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C.

Rev. B. W. Coates, Mississippi

Rev. George Crawley, Maryland

Dr. S. T. Eldridge, New York

Mrs. Etta V. Frye, Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. B. Gibson, Ohio

Dr. George E. Haynes, New York

Dr. W. P. Hayes, New Jersey

Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Illinois

Dr. J. H. Horace, Illinois

Rev. C. L. Hill, Georgia

Rev. J. L. S. Holloman, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Arthur R. James, Delaware

Dr. T. J. King, Pennsylvania

Bishop Lorenzo H. King, Georgia

Mrs. Josephine H. Kyles, Washington, D. C.

Rev. David N. Licorish, New York

Miss E. Pauline Myers, Washington Bureau

Dean William Stuart Nelson, Washington, D. C.

Rev. J. H. Patten, Pennsylvania

Dr. E. C. Smith, Washington, D. C.

Rev. George Sumner, Florida

Rev. O. S. P. Thompson, New York

Dr. I. A. Thomas, Illinois

Bishop W. J. Walls, Illinois

Rev. Smallwood Williams, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Robert M. Williams, Washington, D. C.

This MANIFESTO was drafted at the NATIONAL CONFERENCE of CHRISTIANS for RELIGION! DEMOCRACY! and Building a Community of WORLD BROTHERHOOD, sponsored by the WASHINGTON BUREAU, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America and presented to the nation at a Goodwill Dinner, April 19, 1944, Washington, D. C., at which members of Congress were present. The draft was sent to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt May 3, 1944.



# ALABAMA

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 Credwell, A. C. Rev.  
 Custis, J. R. Rev.  
 Carr, L. G. Rev.  
 Cholmondeley, W. V. Rev.  
 Beauford, E. W. Rev.  
 DeBrady, David Rev.  
 Devereaux, R. F. Rev.  
 Dudley, J. W. Rev.  
 Emanuel, S. F. Rev.  
 Foster, M. A. Rev.  
 Franklin, C. A. Rev.  
 Gardner, J. D. Rev.  
 Gramling, E. A. Rev.  
 Giles, S. H. Rev.  
 Gregory, C. W. Rev.  
 Goufney, M. L. Rev.  
 Harrell, C. W. Rev.  
 Harrod, William A. Rev.  
 Harvey, George W. Rev.  
 Hedgeman, F. M. Rev.  
 Hardett, L. L. Rev.  
 Henderson, J. R. Rev.  
 Hopkins, W. H. Rev.  
 Hooper, D. W. Rev.  
 Ingram, J. E. Rev.  
 Jackson, B. P. J. Rev.  
 Jackson, A. M. Rev.  
 Jackson, J. W. Rev.  
 Jackson, W. M. Rev.  
 Johnson, Ezekiel Rev.  
 Johnson, R. A. Rev.  
 Johnson, D. D. Rev.  
 Jones, G. J. Rev.  
 James, A. R. Rev.  
 Jordon, J. D. Rev.



Lee, Marshall W. Rev.  
 Lemon, W. H. Rev.  
 Lipscomb, P. S. Rev.  
 Matthews, J. P. Rev.  
 Mills, G. H. L. Rev.  
 Mitchell, J. L. Rev.  
 Moore, W. L. Rev.  
 Nowlin, W. A. Rev.  
 Phillips, J. I. Rev.  
 Robinson, S. P. Rev.  
 Reed, F. A. Rev.  
 Richie, H. L. Rev.  
 Scott, D. A. Rev.  
 Sims, Samuel Rev.  
 Sims, Samuel Rev.  
 Sims, C. M. Rev.  
 Scott, J. W. Rev.  
 Samuels, L. P. Rev.

Sims, D. H. Bishop  
 Smith, R. D. Rev.  
 Stephens, R. H. Rev.  
 Small, Benjamin J. Rev.  
 Saunders, J. R. Rev.  
 Stark, E. W. Rev.  
 Taylor, L. L. Rev.  
 Turner, W. M. Rev.  
 Thomas, R. L. Rev.  
 Thompson, J. E. Rev.  
 Thurston, Spurgeon A. Rev.  
 Washington, T. Robert Rev.  
 Williams, J. C. Rev.  
 Williams, J. H. Rev.  
 Wilson, Thomas W. Rev.  
 Wright, J. A. Rev.  
 Wilson, S. Rev.  
 Williams, J. W. Rev.

Younger, J. A.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA  
 Reeder, J. P. Rev.  
 TENNESSEE  
 Powell, W. L. Rev.  
 TEXAS  
 Young, George B. Bishop  
 WASHINGTON (STATE)  
 Byrd, A. L. Rev.  
 Franklin, A. Jr. Rev.  
 Hayes, L. R. Rev.  
 Lyles, George E. Rev.  
 Swancy, Judson Rev.  
 Tolliver, L. E. Rev.  
 Penick, Fountain W. Rev.  
 WEST VIRGINIA  
 Williams, John F. Rev.





*Race Relations  
Negro*

July 20, 1944

Mr. Francis E. Agnew  
819 So. Flower Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Agnew:

As I stated to you in our conversation in Los Angeles I would submit your study on the racial problem to the Governor.

The Governor as yet has not had time to study your comments. However, he has asked me to thank you for your personal interest and cooperation in connection with this most important problem, and I assure you he will study your report as soon as possible.

Thanking you for calling this matter to the Governor's attention, I am,

Sincerely,

Burdette J. Daniels  
Legislative Secretary

BJD:HT



Francis E. Agnew

MINING ENGINEER

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

319 So. Flower St.

VA 2053



## EXODUS

Aside from the current World War one of the most serious problems confronting the American people is a racial one. This is growing more pressing as has been evidenced in recent riots in Detroit and Harlem.

One of the causes of ill-feeling between the whites and negroes is the shift in the colored population from the agricultural south to the industrial north and west.

Of the estimated twelve million negroes in the United States a large proportion have gravitated to the slums and restricted districts of large cities like New York, Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles.

With a half million negroes crammed into Harlem and an almost equal number in each of the other cities mentioned it is inevitable that the frustrations produced by competition for employment in these congested areas should produce resentment on the part of both whites and negroes.

While, theoretically, all citizens of the United States are entitled to equal rights and privileges, this has not been the pattern of our national life, where the white majority has always controlled the management and operation of industry and commerce and will undoubtedly continue to do so.



While some negro leaders and white sympathizers have been agitating for equality of treatment and opportunity there is no probability that equality, especially social equality, can be established at any time within the range of our present vision for the negroes in our midst.

Whether this is just or unjust is beside the point for we must all admit the existence of this condition and recognize the necessity for an intelligent solution of the problem that confronts us.

We all know that miscegenation, or the mixture of races, is a bad thing for both races and should not be encouraged and, in the one hundred and sixty years of our national life and eighty years since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, there has been a surprisingly small drift in this direction.

No pressure from any direction, either on the white majority or the negro minority is likely to improve the situation; on the contrary it would only aggravate the condition.

The American negro and his descendents<sup>s</sup> since their liberation from slavery have occupied a restricted place in the national economy, living on a lower scale of income and with a more limited scope of education and opportunity.



These restrictions have been remedied to some extent especially in the field of education and we must face the fact that the educated negro of these days is <sup>a</sup> far different person from the field hand of the south following our Civil War.

Whatever the present day negro's education his opportunities are principally limited to manual labor in the least desirable occupations and this makes for resentment on his part. Equally qualified whites are naturally given preference by the white majority in a competitive labor market.

Whether we like it or not we must face the fact that with the coming of peace there will be a limited number of occupational opportunities, when war work stops and we must start to rebuild our peacetime economy and begin to pay for the wastage of war.

Our national leaders have warned us of the problems we shall face when our armed forces are mustered out and we know that the negroes now in armed service will face the least desirable prospect when they are discharged.

-II-

So much for an analysis of our present position, now let us explore the possibilities of forestalling these impending evils, while there is yet time to prepare.



In view of the tremendous expenditure of blood and treasure we have poured out to assist our allies in the fight for freedom we are entitled to demand some measure of benefit for our contribution toward victory. These benefits will have to come from our allies for when we have finished this war our present enemies will have nothing we would want or which they could give.

The following plan which the writer proposes should be a long step toward a better and more prosperous world:

The plan is This:

In return for our military and lend lease aid our allies should remove all European flags from this Hemisphere as a corollary to our Monroe Doctrine. Britain, France and the Netherlands should cede to us British, French and Dutch Guiana and these areas, as a single unit, should be a new Territory for exclusive colonization by Negro citizens of the United States. These three colonies have an area about three times that of the British Isles which support a population of some forty millions of people.

Let us consider what we have done for the three allies from whom we would ask the ceding of these territories. First; Britain admits that England might have fallen but for our help at a critical time; We fought to protect the Netherlands East Indies and face



5.

a further fight to help her regain them, and the loss of our warships and men is worth much more than Surinam; Last we have helped France to regain her African Empire when it was almost gone, we have equipped her north African army of 300,000 men and are continuing the fight to liberate France herself.

While we should have no imperialistic designs we should hold what we have won and our primary purpose should be to secure the welfare of our own citizens and thus, by example, help other peoples to build a better world.

The Caribbean area is already largely populated by negroes in Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba and other islands so there would be no racial differences in this area to prevent success.

We have a definite obligation to Negro citizens of the United States and the twelve to thirteen million negroes living in restricted areas on our Continental mainland would be much better off in a Territory of their own where they could work out their own destiny and culture.

The tropical climate is suitable for these negroes and could be made into a highly productive country, and under our own flag, should develop a trade which would supply us with nearly all the tropical products we require.



The Guianas are rich in natural resources but return no profits to their European holders as they are virtually unpopulated; they are close to our own mainland and could be quickly and easily established and administered.

Let us catalog some of the products which grow in that area. Among these are cacao, coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, fibers and hardwoods, as well as bauxite, gold and diamonds.

The coast plains adjacent to the Caribbean are ideal for cattle raising, the region is watered by great rivers and unexplored regions may yield other wealth.

If we assume a proportionate enlistment of negroes in our armed forces of eleven million men, since the negroes constitute about ten per cent of our population there would be about one million colored soldiers and sailors to be mustered out at the end of the war. These, however, could be held in service and sent to this area for the construction of harbors, roads and other facilities for the settlement of colored citizens willing to go into this region and, with free land available, the settlement of the country should be quickly accomplished and these colonists should become, not only, self supporting but with free homes and government assistance, they should soon become prosperous.



The negro population here embraces all trades and professions and with their own mechanics, laborers, doctors, lawyers, and ministers they could establish model communities and govern themselves in every detail.

They could build their own school houses, churches, theaters and recreation and flying fields, and once established, would become a bastion against any possible future aggression in our western world.

If we assume that the American Negroes would be not only willing but eager to cooperate in this plan for racial colonization the shift of population could be easily and quickly accomplished since freight and passenger ships from our southern ports could cross the Caribbean in two or three days. These colonists could carry all their effects with them including furniture, radios, automobiles, trucks, tools and utensils and a normal life quickly made effective.

Since there is no necessity for crowding, each family could have its own home and enough land to raise its own fruits and vegetables and, with a cow, poultry and hogs they would be better fed than our own population under our present rationing system.

The type of home and other building construction, suitable for this tropical climate, could be cheaply and quickly installed since no heating or frost protection is necessary and colonists themselves could help in this building. Building material could be supplied by the Government at cost and liberal credit extended.



Indigent colonists should be provided free transportation and maintenance until they are established on a self supporting basis and if the army was placed in control, until civil government was established, an efficient administration would be assured.

All negroes who are property owners in the United States and who would wish to become colonists should be protected from loss by having the Federal Government purchase their holdings. These assets could then be sold to white buyers and the housing shortage relieved.

Negro colonization in the Guianas, however, is comparatively simple and the cost of this program would be no more, if as much, as the W.P.A. made work system for the same number, which in the long run was barren of lasting benefits and left these unfortunates, in the lower brackets of income, in the same condition they were when this dole was started.

A much greater percentage of negroes came under this unnecessary work plan than any other class in the nation.

For many years there has been talk of returning the negroes to Africa and one U.S. Senator is reported to have had a petition signed by 2,500,000 negroes with this purpose in mind but no organized effort has ever been put forth to accomplish this movement and most American negroes are reluctant or opposed to the idea and there are many reasons why it is not feasible.



It is fruitless, however, to speculate on the futility of past mistakes except that, from these very expensive experiments, we might discover a better way to increase national prosperity and to permanently remove the causes that ultimate in National distress and disaster.

Let us consider what would be the result of the application of this proposed plan if it can be adopted and carried through successfully.

First: Of the twelve to thirteen million negro American citizens, probably one half are adults of working age, which would mean that they must have five to six million jobs or they cannot live. Now if this vast number of willing workers can be placed in their country where they would have their own homes and provide their own employment and living this would at the same time make available another five to six million jobs for our white soldiers and sailors when they are demobilized.

This would mean a total of ten to twelve million jobs and since there are only eleven million men and woman in our armed forces, this should largely solve the problem of employment during the period of conversion to a peace time economy after the war is ended.

### - III -

We read the book of Exodus in the Christian Bible which is a record of movement of the <sup>Israelites</sup> ~~Children of Israel~~ out of Egypt into their Promised Land and it is inspiring to note how this oppressed people was led to make this



great journey and establish their own government which became a forerunner of our modern civilization.

While the execution of this proposed plan involves an infinitely greater number of people the parallel is there for us to consider.

If it can be properly organized and carried through to a successful conclusion this would be the greatest movement and resettlement of a people in the history of the world.

It would be greater, in every respect, than the program for resettlement of the Jews in a national home.

Since this transfer of sovereignty would be between allies it need not await the conclusion of the world war and if it can be effected in good faith, with good will it will go a long way toward the solution of a pressing problem and the building of a better world.

To be a success this plan would have to be a voluntary one on the part of the American Negroes and if they will get behind this plan and work for its adoption by memorializing the Congress and any other legitimate means, it can be accomplished.

One small step was made when the Republic of Liberia was established in Africa by our Government and this is a pattern for the last great step.

When Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation he freed the negroes from legal slavery but there has been small progress since that time in freeing them from exploitation by selfish men as a source of cheap labor and



the establishment of their rights as free men to work out a better destiny in a better environment.

If only a small proportion of the effort and expense of maintaining these elements of our population in an untenable position had been devoted to the search for a means of removing the causes of their manifold miseries we should see a very different situation today. This however has been neglected and we view the depressing spectacle of hordes of unfortunate beings congested in restricted districts of our great cities under a fixed expense and dependent for their living on employment in industrial or service occupation.

It is not only the negroes of our cities who are the victims of the overemphasized gregarious instincts of man, for the white urban population, which have huddled together in these centers of organized misery, called cities, in a haphazard manner, are a menace to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Our cities are consuming centers and produce nothing. All food clothing and other necessities such as housing, fuel, policing and maintenance of utilities are a constant burdensome expense. What industries are concentrated in these urban areas must provide a sufficient profit to carry the incessant drain of the living costs of the populations.

A very high proportion of employment in cities is in service occupations and in this connection we are reminded of Brete Harte's story of the community in the High Sierras



who were snowed in and made their living during the winter by doing each other's washing.

In addition to these tangible costs of urban living there are the more hidden ones of such utilities as water, light, street maintenance and fire protection as well as transportation, both external for the haulage of supplies to these centers, and internal, for the carrying of people and goods within the area.

All these activities produce an alarmingly complex structure with an attendant growth in political scheming and graft as well as misdemeanors and crimes.

Most of the inhabitants of these great cities have no vested interests in them but are merely tenants depending upon uncertain employment for a livelihood; their food is distributed through chain stores and their clothing and furniture through department stores. Large employers limit them by an age limit of 35 to 45 years and few of them ever amass a competence or save anything for their declining years; their recreations consist mostly of picture shows and spectator sports so there is little enduring happiness to be found in such an environment.

The average elements of the urban populations must be taken care of by some system of public charity and it matters little whether we call this Social Security or any other high sounding name the results are the same.



While these conditions exist for all urban dwellers the negroes in these cities are particularly unfortunate and their removal would be no detriment to the community and a ~~great~~ benefit to themselves.

The condition of the negro share croppers of the south is but little better since they live in squalor, do not produce enough for their own needs and try to raise a small money crop of cotton or tobacco and are continually in debt to the store from one year to another. With no prospect of bettering their condition small wonder that they show little ambition since there is small hope for financial, economic or social improvement or a better system of education.

There has been some talk that Britain might transfer Jamaica to Canada when this island is more properly in our zone of solidarity. Trinidad and British Honduras, together with Martinique and the other French islands and Curacao, Aruba and other Dutch islands in the Caribbean would complete the chain and consolidate our interests in one area. Thus under a single government this area should be on the way to greater prosperity and security than under a divided allegiance and this should further establish and clarify our Monroe Doctrine.

These territories, together with those islands in the Pacific which Japan now holds, and which we must seize and govern should constitute our legitimate zone of influence to prevent conflicting interests from promoting a cause of future wars in those regions.



Since we have no plans for Europe, Asia or Africa we could not be accused of imperialism.

#### IIII

Assuming that Britain should transfer British Honduras to our flag it would be of small interest to us as a detached territory but since it adjoins Mexico on its southeast border, we could then propose to Mexico to exchange this for the peninsula of Lower California.

In this proposed exchange we might also feel constrained to offer some further inducement to Mexico, perhaps the payment of her foreign debt to us which is now in process of funding.

This might seem a large price for to pay for a barren mountainous peninsula, without rivers forests or other natural resources but it also has some few advantages such as a few gold, copper and manganese deposits, excellent fisheries and a splendid natural harbor at Magdalena Bay. Since it is a geographical continuation of our own State of California it would provide, with Alaska, an ample new frontier for our future growth.

Since Lower California is detached from the main body of the Mexican Republic by the Gulf of California and is very thinly populated it has not been so far, nor is it likely to be, of any economic value to that Nation and except for sentimental reasons, there should be no objections on the part of Mexico to making this trade.



Moreover it should in time, become the basis for a considerable trade with the west coast of the mainland of Mexico whereas if it continues to be neglected as it has been for centuries past it will remain of no value to anyone.

# V

This proposed plan is based on two premises, first; that we should secure by treaty with our allies, British Dutch and French Guiana and the islands of the Caribbean under foreign flags and colonize the Guianas with the American Negroes in order to solve, once and for all, our racial problems and provide greater prosperity and happiness for these elements of our population and assure employment for them and our returning soldiers and sailors. Second by a three way trade with Mexico to increase the prosperity of that Republic and at the same time secure for ourselves a limited new frontier for future growth.

Paragraph

This should also promote a more friendly feeling among our good neighbors if we present this plan as a definite objective and limit ourselves to that program, since it is not based on selfish motives and should benefit everyone concerned.

This is our own problem and we must solve it ourselves and it is our own responsibility to solve it rightly and without delay.



This colony should be established as a single state and have a fitting name worthy of the great purpose to which it would be dedicated.

The total area of the three Guianas, including Inini is 208,812 square miles which is, roughly the size of the State of Texas or one and one half times that of the State of California.

The total population of all these areas is 455,000 of whom 144,000 are East Indian laborers who could be easily repatriated. The remainder of 311,000 inhabitants could be easily displaced and rehabilitated as their holdings are liquidated and of this latter number a considerable proportion are native negroes who could remain without causing a mixture of races.

## VI

In effecting this transfer of sovereignty our State Department should be able to conduct all necessary negotiations and with a spirit of good will and cooperation on the part of our allies, we should be able to accomplish our purpose since it would be clearly evident that our program is based on a worthy motive and not from any purely selfish ambition.

By the liquidation of the colonists holdings in the United States they would have ample means to purchase, at a fair valuation, all properties of the present owners in the Guianas and, with many plantations and mines.



already in production, there should be no interruption in their profitable operation.

New plantations, homesteads and mines could be opened up as fast as new colonists arrived and, with the pride of ownership of their own homes and industries and freedom from domination or discrimination they should quickly become a happy, contented and prosperous people.

Since we, as a nation, profess an ardent sympathy for down trodden peoples let us put our professions to the test and thus take one great forward step towards "Peace on Earth to men of good will".



# Vast Promise Seen in Plan for Migration of Negroes

Interior Department Agent Explains Import of Proposed Voluntary Colonization of Liberia

The projected migration of American Negroes back to the African homeland of their race may be one of the notable events of history, thinks P. J. Fitzsimmons. For many years a trouble-shooter for "backward" nations, backward from machine-age concepts, Fitzsimmons is interested in the movement headed by Senator Bilbo of Mississippi for a voluntary large-scale colonization of Liberia, African west coast republic set up as a refuge for American Negroes long before the Civil War and since a godchild of the United States.

### RECORD OF SERVICE

Fitzsimmons for five years, 1929-34, was in Liberia serving as customs collector and later as financial adviser. He was in Iran (formerly Persia) with financial missions for two periods, and also has been in the Philippines and China. He now is with the United States Interior Department as credit agent making loans to Indian charter corporations.

As an Interior Department agent he will look into the proposed migration of Negroes to Africa, a plan that has long interested him because of his familiarity with the Liberian experiment. He will go from here to Chicago to confer with leaders of the Negro population there.

### BILBO PLAN'S PROMISE

"Senator Bilbo's plan is by no means visionary," said Fitzsimmons at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. "But it is astonishing in its promise. The whole idea of Negro migration to Africa is more pertinent today than ever before because of the relief problem and the recent perfection of a cotton-picking machine that potentially will throw out of work vast numbers of southern colored people. I see that in California you recently have been speculating on indigent Negro migration here similar to the Dust Bowl migration."

### PROBLEM ILLUSTRATED

The problem is illustrated by one startling statistic, Fitzsimmons points out. One hundred years ago there were 2,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Now there are 10,000,000. In the interim there was virtually no movement of Negroes here.

"Since we brought the Negro here as a slave it would be impossible for us to do too much for him," says Fitzsimmons. "Senator Bilbo has a bill before Congress and a petition signed by 2,500,000 Negroes who want to go to Liberia. Their reasons are varied: They all suffer from the caste system which restricts their social and political liberties. Many are on relief, and seek to make their livings as individuals. Others are actuated by the patriotic and sentimental feeling that Africa is their homeland and they should return there."

Others are moved by an adventuresome, pioneering spirit."

Liberia has the capacity to offer a subsistence living for the American Negroes, he says. He points out, however, that the emigrants must be people who are willing to do hard work, and also of high types that will not revert to the primitive culture of their African ancestors. Liberia's economy is agricultural, coffee, tobacco, palm oil and rubber.

"One of the most cogent arguments for the plan," says Fitzsimmons, "is that Federal moneys that otherwise would be spent on the relief of the Negroes would be applied to the colonization in Liberia, thus permanently taking from relief rolls large numbers of American citizens who otherwise would remain aid recipients."

## Baja California Purchase Urged

Peninsula Needed to Bolster Coast Defenses, Says House Resolution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. (AP)—Representative Havenner (D., Cal.), today introduced a resolution to authorize an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of State to negotiate with Mexico for the acquisition of the Peninsula of Lower California.

The peninsula is needed to strengthen the military and naval defenses of the United States, the resolution stated.

Havenner said he had discussed the purchase with high naval officials and that they agreed that it was desirable from the national defense standpoint.

He said a strategic naval base could be developed in Magdalena Bay, while the Gulf of California would afford an ideal fleet anchorage. He recalled that during the World War the Navy obtained permission of the Mexican government to use Magdalena Bay and actually purchased a warehouse for naval use.

Although one third the size of France, French Guiana has no passenger railroads and only 93 miles of mediocre highways. Not one of its towns, including the capital, Cayenne, employs street cleaners or garbage collectors or has a sewage system; and five per cent of its entire population is afflicted with leprosy.

## Biddle Says He Expects Race Riots 'Any Moment'

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27. (AP)—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, told a group of Negro lawyers today that he feared a recurrence of race rioting "at any moment" and declared himself "profoundly disturbed by ever-growing racial tension."

Dr. Charles H. Houston, Negro, of the Washington bar, also addressed members of the National Bar Association in the final session of a two-day convention. In response to Biddle, he assailed the treatment of Negro soldiers and urged Department of Justice intervention whenever it is found that citizen's civil rights are unprotected locally.

Biddle expressed the desire that in new test cases now developing, the Supreme Court would interpret civil liberties statutes in such a way as to make the statutes already on the books tantamount to a Federal antilynching bill.

## Fuzzes Given



# **RACIAL PEACE PRESCRIPTION**

**T**HE following is quoted from the recent statement on the essentials of a good peace, by the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, voice of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States:

In the Providence of God, there are among us millions of fellow citizens of the Negro race.

We owe to these fellow citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes on us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given to them in our Constitution.

This means not only political equality but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race.

When given their rights in fact as well as in law, they will prize with us our national heritage and not lend ear to agitators whose real objective is not to improve but to destroy our way of living.

That seems to us to state the entire Negro question as it faces Americans today, and to state it in the fewest possible words. We do not see how it could be improved upon; or how all of us could do ourselves a bigger single favor than to take that statement to heart and strive to put it into practice all over the United States.



**A**s we redouble *our* efforts to meet our passengers keep pace with *their* cooperation priority passengers, often at great personal sacrifice the right of way to those with priority. For their thanks and the thanks of the nation.

During the past year, Flagships have traveled millions of miles, saved countless hours, and expedited our nation's war activities. Yet in this space, we have transported more passengers and more mail than in any previous year—more and more in importance!

But all of the credit for this unprejudiced service does not belong to members of American's Flagships. Thousands of you have continually helped us. You have slept in seats, instead of bunks, and often surrendered those seats, in order to



# Ten Times the Height of Niagara



Wide World

## Newly Discovered Falls in British Guiana

This waterfall just discovered in British Guiana, near the region that inspired Conan Doyle's novel, "Lost World," is twice the height of Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana, hitherto a world marvel.

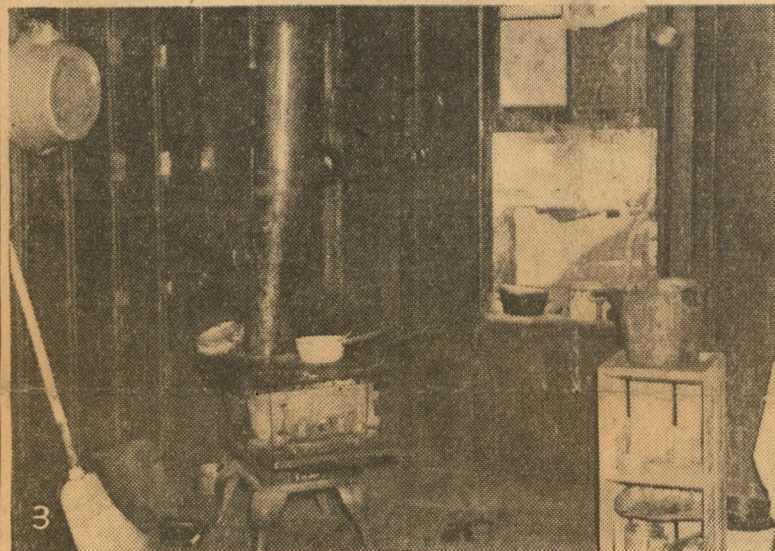
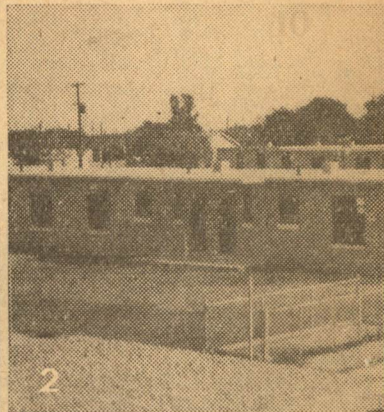
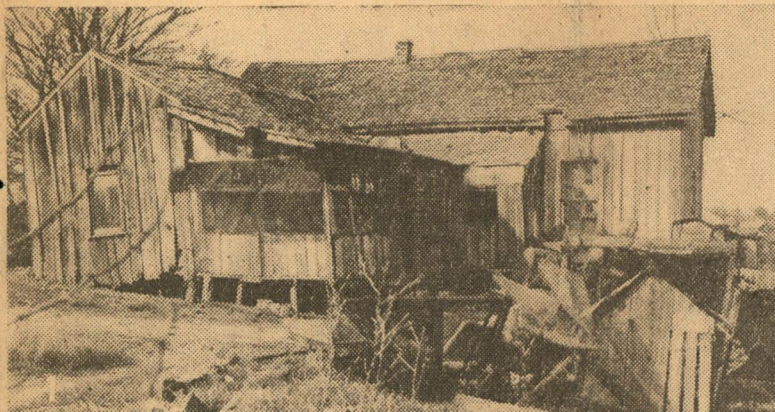
Dr. Paul A. Zahl, research associate in the Haskins Laboratory of Union College, reported the find. The height is estimated at 1,600 feet. Niagara is 164 feet. Even in the dry season, the new falls pour a stream

of water 200 feet wide. Provisionally they have been named for King George VI of England.

South America has many waterfalls yet to be discovered. Some months ago an aviator flying over Venezuela reported one with a drop of 5,000 feet in all. The large rivers and mountainous terrain of the vast inland jungle hint many more.



# Shacks Fall, Model Dwellings Rise



## Santa Arita Housing Community

(1) In the Austin, Texas, slum area before Uncle Sam began reform. (2) New group of buildings, erected of the old days. (4) Tile-walled and electrically-equipped kitchen of new dwellings.

## Mexican Families of Austin Start Living in

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—An independence of cleanliness and comfort was achieved by 15 Mexican families of Austin on July 4. They were the vanguard of 40 families to be housed in the Santa Arita low-cost housing community, where shelter may be obtained for an average of \$6.59 per month.

Dozens of small brown, wide-eyed children swarmed over the city block that constitutes the site of the \$94,100 community dwell-

ing unit. After their first awe of housing authorities and other visitors wore off, they hurried to explore what in many cases were the first living accommodations they had ever had to justify the name. Their eager little fingers rubbed the black and white tile that forms the walls, their bare feet patterned over the concrete floors. They stood amazed as housing officials showed their mothers and fathers, almost equally sur-

prised, how to use the magical electric lights and the gas stoves and heaters. Some of the youngsters took as many as six or eight baths the first day in their new home, reveling in the sensation of clean, sparkling water in a spotless white tub.

The average unit construction cost for the Santa Arita community was \$2,145. Tenants may pay rent and their utility bills for \$10.20 to \$11.70, it is estimated by the Austin Housing Authority. The remaining 15 apartments will be leased as soon as officials can check the applications and interview the applicants, Mr. Gunnar Mykland, Housing Authority Manager, said.

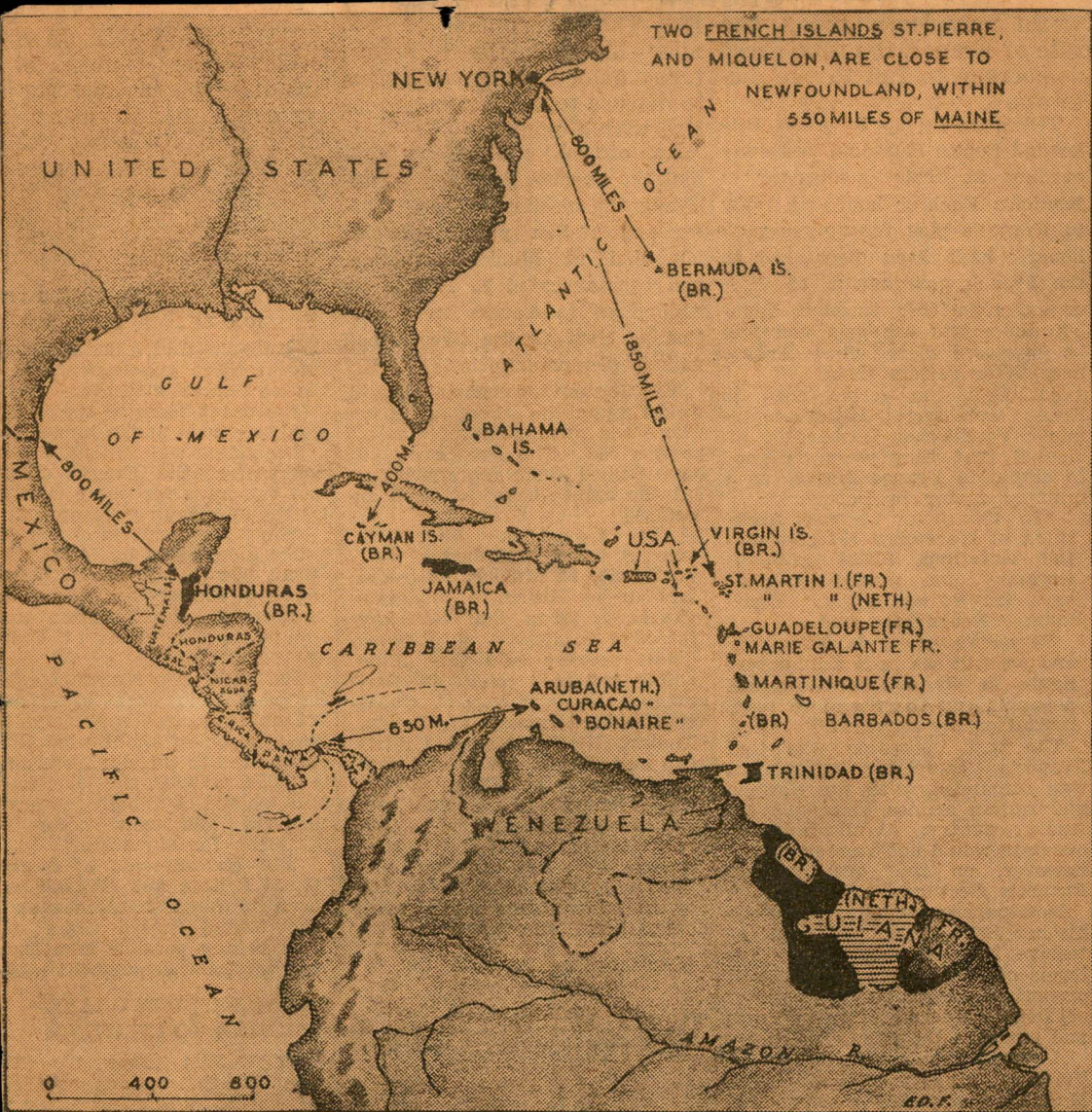
Two other projects here, a 65-family unit for Negroes and an 86-family community for whites,

## Japan Rejects British Request For Power Talks on Tientsin

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office in a state-

ing of the conference that the Japanese proposals had a bearing





TWO FRENCH ISLANDS ST. PIERRE, AND MIQUELON, ARE CLOSE TO NEWFOUNDLAND, WITHIN 550 MILES OF MAINE

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, reaffirmed by congressional action, says the British, French and Dutch colonies shown on this map cannot be transferred to any European power, whatever happens to the countries which now own them. Their proximity to the Panama canal and other strategic centers of American defense indicates why the United States is determined they shall not become potential bases for attack against nations of the western hemisphere.



BERLIN, June 19.—The world may learn today the fate of France, the first great democracy to fall to the dictators.

Terms drawn up by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini yesterday evening at their conference in Munich's Fuehrer house, in reply to France's plea for "peace with honor," have been dispatched to the French government at Bordeaux, reportedly through Spanish diplomatic channels and will be disclosed here when France accepts or rejects them.

Although the terms sent to France were secret, Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter indicated that they were designed to eliminate France forever as a military factor in Europe.

"In this hour we may well think of November 1918, (when the victorious Allies granted Germany an armistice) and say: We learned by it," Voelkischer Beobachter said.

"France's power is destroyed and we will see to it that never again in Germany's European accounts can the threat of that mortal enemy reappear."

The best indication was that France's complete capitulation was demanded, with the German and Italian armies to occupy the whole country. Well informed quarters would not even speculate, however, on the questions of France's fleet and colonies.

Newspapers, including the Voelkischer Beobachter, published extensive articles discussing the terms of the 1918 armistice, as if preparing to announce, in later editions, the terms offered France and compare the two.

A quotation attributed to a French military publication of May 11 was widely displayed. It read: "As soon as the time for peace comes it is necessary for one to open his eyes. An agreement? never! One doesn't discuss with gangsters—one holds a knife at their throats." The same

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

BORDEAUX, France, June 19.—The government of Premier Marshal Henri Petain today named plenipotentiaries to discuss terms for an armistice with Germany.

An official communique said that the German government, following the meeting of Adolf Hitler and Italian premier Benito Mussolini at Munich yesterday, had communicated to France its willingness to discuss an armistice as soon as the French had named plenipotentiaries.

The German government, it said, would name the time and place where the plenipotentiaries would be received. The French already have named their representatives but the names have not been announced.

(In London, diplomatic sources heard that during their conference at Munich, Mussolini had urged Hitler to modulate the harsh terms that Germany intended to impose on France. These sources said that Mussolini indicated that, if Germany was moderate, Italy would confine her demands to Corsica, Tunisia, Nice and certain African areas such as Djibouti, and that Il Duce told Hitler that it would be wise to "consume the French imperial cherry in several bites instead of one." These reports were not confirmed.)

The communique said that the council of ministers under President Albert Lebrun had met this

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

## Sawtelle-Westwood flood job approved

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(U.P.)—Rep. Leland M. Ford, R., Cal., said today army engineers have approved the \$8,225,000 Sawtelle-Westwood flood control project in Los Angeles county.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(U.P.)—The United States has officially warned the governments of Germany and Italy that it will support the Monroe doctrine in connection with the belligerent island possessions in this hemisphere, the state department said today.

The American diplomatic representatives in both Rome and Berlin were instructed last Monday to inform those governments of the United States' attitude.

The exact form of the warning was not made public immediately.

The action was motivated by the collapse of the French defenses and overtures for peace instituted by the Bordeaux government.

Since then reports of the possible annexation by other European powers of French possessions in the western hemisphere has made the situation more acute, in the minds of United States officials.

The state department made a formal announcement of the matter but an authorized spokesman said the position of the United States as outlined to the axis government is "identical with the joint resolution passed by both houses of congress and now before president for signature."

The governments of France, Great Britain and Holland have been informed simultaneously. The United States views relative to any possible transfer of territory, the department said.

## CANADA ISSUES GRAVE WARNING TO CITIZENS

OTTAWA, June 19.—(U.P.) Prime Minister MacKenzie King had warned parliament today that the French fleet in the harbor of Nazi Germany might presently be crossing the Atlantic ocean to conquer new lands.

"Who knows," the prime minister declared, "but that the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



*Race Relations  
(Negro)*

July 27, 1944

Mr. C. E. Spencer  
226 Boyer Street  
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge  
your recent letter and to thank you for the expression  
of your views.

Yours very truly,

James Welsh  
Assistant Secretary

JW:EY



RECEIVED  
JUL 21 1944  
LETTER

226 Boyer Street  
Dayton, Ohio  
June 6, 1944

65388

The Honorable Earl Warren  
Governor of California  
Sacramento, California

Your Excellency:

Today, June 6, will prove, no doubt, the most notable date of the year 1944. This day the Allied War Forces have begun their long-planned and crucial military drive toward Berlin. The initial indications are hopeful of an imminent peace with final victory. Indeed, so good are the objective world omens, that men of good will everywhere are concerned that the gains in the physical world will be even surpassed in the minds of men by the victory over excessive self-interest, that all Allied post-war plans shall be operable only around the sound social core of what can be done for man, instead of the too general practice of going ahead with what can be done to man?

We American Negro people--workers, fighters, citizens, all of us--on this day of assumed ultimate victory for our democratic way of life, write this letter to you and invoke your interest, as executive head of this historic State, that you use both your vested power and your Christian influence in behalf of justice under the law for those of our own people within your commonwealth, as it should be done also for those of your own; we invoke your interest, your ardor even in behalf of a justice that shall seek out for expulsion any regional trend that now, or in the post-war future, determines to limit the civil and economic rights or duties of Negro Americans solely because of color--bias.

There is no need within the scope of this letter to attempt to itemize the particulars: Day after day it is all written down in the press, spoken out from pulpits and radio--some good, some bad--both sides--the story of a country dedicated to Democracy before the use of the usable fact; the fact of the Constitution of the United States of America, which with its twenty-one amendments has, today, come of age, and can cast its vote to assure to all of us our 20th century liberties.

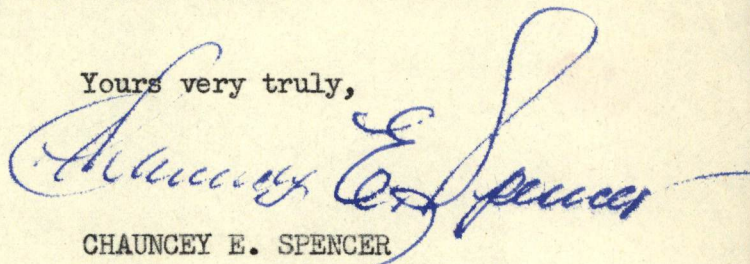
Excellency, I the undersigned, am aware that the Freedom Road is a long, hard divergent way. We are as most are: Bit by bit the youth of all lands take up, and carry on. For decades to come there will be physical evidence that blood was shed here and there--on these sands, in this water, above these clouds--men killed, and were killed; that will end. But a tougher, uglier, spiritual battle is being fought in



a name that can no longer be spoken in truth; and for a cause that has not existed since Sinai.

I write to enlist your good will in behalf of remedial justice to your fellowman, and pledge, also, our sacred honor to its furtherance.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Chauncey E. Spencer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "C".

CHAUNCEY E. SPENCER



226 Boyer Street  
Dayton, Ohio  
June 6, 1944

The Honorable Earl Warren  
Governor of California  
Sacramento, California

Your Excellency:

Today, June 6, will prove, no doubt, the most notable date of the year 1944. This day the Allied War Forces have begun their long-planned and crucial military drive toward Berlin. The initial indications are hopeful of an imminent peace with final victory. Indeed, so good are the objective world omens, that men of good will everywhere are concerned that the gains in the physical world will be even surpassed in the minds of men by the victory over excessive self-interest, that all Allied post-war plans shall be operable only around the sound social core of what can be done for man, instead of the too general practice of going ahead with what can be done to man?

We American Negro people--workers, fighters, citizens, all of us--on this day of assumed ultimate victory for our democratic way of life, write this letter to you and invoke your interest, as executive head of this historic State, that you use both your vested power and your Christian influence in behalf of justice under the law for those of our own people within your commonwealth, as it should be done also for those of your own; we invoke your interest, your ardor even in behalf of a justice that shall seek out for expulsion any regional trend that now, or in the post-war future, determines to limit the civil and economic rights or duties of Negro Americans solely because of color--bias.

There is no need within the scope of this letter to attempt to itemize the particulars: Day after day it is all written down in the press, spoken out from pulpits and radio--some good, some bad--both sides--the story of a country dedicated to Democracy before the use of the usable fact; the fact of the Constitution of the United States of America, which with its twenty-one amendments has, today, come of age, and can cast its vote to assure to all of us our 20th century liberties.

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a name that can no longer be spoken in truth; and for a cause that has not existed since Sinai.

I write to enlist your good will in behalf of remedial justice to your fellowman, and pledge, also, our sacred honor to its furtherance.

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY E. SPENCER



*Race Relations  
Negro*

August 14, 1944

Miss Rose Mayhen  
P. O. Box 972  
Los Angeles 53, California

Dear Miss Mayhen:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date.

He has asked me to thank you for your views and comments on this subject.

Yours very truly,

James Welsh  
Assistant Secretary

JW:EY



Honorable Gov. Warren

66444

Why doesn't some one decide  
to let our people of this  
state decide who should  
run our cars, buses & trains  
the whites or the negro  
that were from freight  
here in droves especially  
to give this administration  
a fourth term of votes  
I have no race prejudice  
as I've worked among  
the negroes & they don't  
want to mix with  
the whites but this  
pressure being put on  
heads nothing but hate  
& bitterness  
also.

RECEIVED  
AUG 14 1944  
RECEIVED  
AUG 11 1944



W. is the moving picture  
industry allowed to  
put on a pack of lies  
on a film & let  
the public believe &  
swallow it.

The Wilson picture is  
a farce —  
Look at that picture  
of Jack London's life &  
other pictures of  
Jack London's life  
as so distorted that  
its pitiful. I lived  
& was raised in  
the old Grove St school  
neighborhood where now is  
the Campbell school in  
Oakland & we all  
know his former wife  
his two daughters



& his friends, the old  
first & last chance  
saloon & all the  
old landmarks & it  
is positively disgusting  
to go and see a  
picture & see a  
pack of lies up & down

Sincerely

Roe Mayhew

P.O. Box 972

June 53



*Race Relations  
Negro*

September 6, 1944

Reverend F. J. Panetta  
Executive Secretary  
American Committee for Religious Freedom  
In Italy  
395 Broome Street  
New York City 2, N. Y.

Dear Reverend Panetta:

Your letter and enclosure of August 29  
has been received during the Governor's absence from  
the Capitol.

As soon as he returns to Sacramento, your  
letter will be called to his attention.

Yours very truly,

James Welsh  
Assistant Secretary

JW:EY



# American Committee for Religious Freedom in Italy

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

395 BROOME STREET  
NEW YORK CITY, 2, N. Y.

August 29, 1944.

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Chairman of Lay Committee  
Dr. C. FAMA,  
Vice Chairmen  
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Rev. P. R. DE CARLO,  
Rev. D. LISCIANDRELLO,  
Rev. Dr. A. MANGANO,  
Rev. A. VASQUEZ,  
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Rev. F. J. PANETTA,  
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Bronx, N. Y.  
Rev. H. YERGIN,  
New York, N. Y.  
Rev. L. ZIBELLI,  
Boston, Mass.

The Honorable  
Earl Warren  
Governor of State of California,  
Sacramento, California.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to submit to your attention, for your consideration the accompanying letter already sent to the President.

The victims of this foul action are men who have responded voluntarily to the appeal of our government in order to relieve the ominous labor shortage our country has been facing. These are the men who, eventually, will return to their country either as ambassadors of good will or as emissaries of hate. It seems to me that this is our great opportunity to impress upon them the working of our practical democracy and genuine Christian spirit.

I am sure that you, as a leader of righteousness, will do your utmost to remedy this condition and efface this stain from our name as a nation and as Christians as well.

Respectfully yours,

*F. J. Panetta*  
Rev. F. J. Panetta,  
Executive Secretary.

fjp/ala  
encl.



August 24, 1944.

The President,  
of the United States of America,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We have been profoundly shocked, as undoubtedly you have been, by reports in the daily press on the atrocities inflicted upon sleeping Italian service units at Fort Lawton, Washington, on August 14, 1944, at the hands of American negro soldiers.

These atrocities, as you may well know, resulted in the hanging of one of these unsuspecting victims and the wounding and hospitalization of twentyfour others.

We feel confident you will agree with us that this outburst of hatred and prejudice is a very serious matter and unless it is immediately checked it may sow the seeds of future disturbances which will impair the welfare of our beloved land. We know that no stone will be left unturned by you, as Commander in Chief of the Army, in ascertaining those responsible for this outrage; but we believe that rather than looking amongst the mentally unbalanced negro soldiers, the culprits might be more easily found among certain radio commentators who have been preaching hatred against these service units of our government and so inflaming public opinion as to produce the lamented facts.

It would seem to us that the Federal Communications Commission that allows these hate-mongers to disseminate at will their poisonous propaganda against these defenseless workers engaged in helping our war effort, is partially, if not entirely, responsible for the lamented atrocities. We feel that the sooner these activities are checked, the better it will be for our security, our welfare and the preservation of our good reputation for justice amongst the nations of the earth.

We, therefore, respectfully urge that you take immediate action to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of this unfortunate happening. It will furnish the best proof that could be offered to America and the world that the historic Atlantic Charter and its Four Freedoms are indeed the new Magna Charta of human liberties for all men.

Respectfully yours,

The Committee:

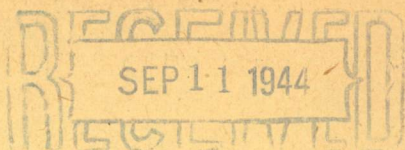
For the Committee: Rev. P. J. Zaccara, Rev. A. Mangano,  
Dr. G. Fama, M.D., Rev. J. Brunn,  
Rev. P. Campo, Rev. G. Verdesi,  
Rev. E. Santi, Rev. N. Testa,  
Rev. Dr. Frank B. Gigliotti,

Rev. F. J. Panetta.

flp/ala



*Race Relations  
Negro*



## *America Faces Rebirth* Since September 18th, 1858

# HISTORICAL FACTS

## No One Will Publish!

(Excerpted by Clarence W. Scott)

"Fellow Citizens: Judge Douglas has said . . . That he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of Negro citizenship.

" . . . The Judge . . . shall not have occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly—I am not in favor of Negro citizenship. . . .

"I will say then—I am not, or ever have been, in favor of bringing about . . . social and political equality of the white and black races . . . nor . . . making voters or jurors of Negroes." . . . .

A. LINCOLN—Charleston, Ill.  
Sept. 18, 1858

### **WE NEED A REAL U-N-P-L** **Universal Negro Publicity League**

"Apprehension seems to exist among people of the Southern States, that . . . their property and peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. . . . .

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery, in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." . . . .

A. LINCOLN—Washington, D. C.  
March 4, 1861

### **WE NEED A REAL U-N-P-L** **Universal Negro Publicity League**



# The Next Time . . . .

*MAYBE—*

Mr. Hitler, You missed out this time! Next time, come to America, where all one needs to do, is ridicule the only people profitable and safe to persecute — the NEGROES.

Just think how your American predecessor had himself sent to the White House—his face chiseled on the face of the mountainside—preaching race superiority, when these people were in human bondage! By hitch-hiking on an ox-cart, or mule back from county to county (1836-1861).

Contrasted to radio to carry the human voice around the world and fast trains on the continent and the airplane to race time around the globe. Anything was within your grasp had you utilized your talents and opportunities here in America!

Better luck next time.

Yours,

One of the Underlings.



*Race Relations  
(Negro)*

October 28, 1944.

Roland Rich Woolley  
649 South Olive  
Los Angeles 14  
California.

Dear Roland:

I am terribly sorry for the delay in attending to your letters of October 17, 23 and 24. As Verne Scoggins advised you, the letters were received during a week of vacation.

Note that you and Leo are leaving for New Mexico to accept invitations of New Mexico people to have Leo do some campaigning there. This is a fine gesture on the part of Leo and yourself, and I have no doubt that it will do a great deal of good.

Many thanks also for giving me the information concerning your endeavor to obtain the name of the person connected with the Negro church.

I have gone over all of the correspondence carefully and will discuss it with the Governor as soon as he is able to take up detailed matters. He was quite sick for a week, but am happy to say he is well on the road to recovery and left the hospital yesterday.

It was a great pleasure for Virginia and me to have a chance to say hello to you when you were here last, and we both send kindest regards.

Please say hello to Leo for us.

Sincerely,

W. T. SWEIGERT  
Executive Secretary.

WTS:MG



OCT 26 1944

CABLE "RORICH"

JOSEPH F. RANK

Roland Rich Woolley

649 SOUTH OLIVE

Los Angeles, Cal.

14

LAW

October 24th, 1944.

*Roland Rich Woolley*

Mr. W. T. Sweigart,  
Executive Secretary,  
Governor's Office,  
Sacramento, California.

Dear Bill:

Dr. Earl Brady, Dentist attended the negro church with the Governor, Leo and I and others during the campaign two years ago.

The Doctor does not remember the name of the colored attorney I am trying to locate for you, but he has been promising me faithfully since I last saw you, that he will get it in the near future. I am keeping after him.

I remember where the church is and I would be pleased to take the Governor there any time when he is here.

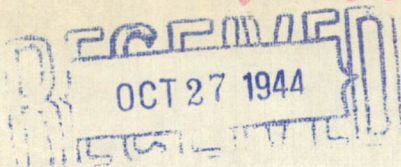
Sincerely,

*Roland Rich Woolley*  
Roland Rich Woolley.

LAWYERS BOND



Race Relations  
Negro



810 Hudson

Redwood City

Oct. 25, '44

My dear Governor Warren =

I trust that in my recent letter to you concerning the "mutiny" case of the negroes involved, I did not leave with you the impression that these men are at all animated by the latent threat which has smoldered in certain ranks of their American citizenry.

I dwell upon their inborn fear enhanced by the years of suppression. The psychiatrist who testified for the defense expressed it just right when he stated it thus "Such an experience [the explosion at Chicago Port where I understand all these men had been working]



would generate the condition of fear which prepares the body for action protective in nature "

Add to that the atmosphere of fear in which the most of the American negroes in the South have spent their lives and we have a condition that calls for mercy and sympathetic understanding. A negro Professor in the college in Little Rock where I was teaching, told me he never tried to vote because the entrance was always blocked by white men and if he tried to slip through some one would fall down and then a lynch and a cry would take place because "a white man had been knocked down by a 'nigger' "



There is a sweetness and submission among those trained in <sup>our</sup> missionary schools in the South that would be a great asset to our American civilization if it could be disseminated among the rest of us. Perhaps you heard the famous negro baritone (Ronald Hayes, I think it was) who expressed this so well in one of his concerts. He was seated as if under a crushing thought and slowly recalled the indignities Christ went through and after each came a pause and then he added

"and he never mumbled a word!"

But I think there will be leniency. The majesty of



the law must be upheld, of course. But I wonder if there isn't something to the accusation that selective service was denied these men in the first place.

Sincerely yours

Harriet E. Boss.

Librarian emeritus

College of the Pacific.



*Race Relations  
Negro*

October 18, 1944

Miss Harriet E. Boss  
810 Hudson Street  
Redwood City, California

Dear Miss Boss:

Governor Warren has received your letter  
of October 13.

He has asked me to thank you for writing  
and to tell you that he appreciates having the  
benefit of your views.

Yours very truly,

James Welsh  
Assistant Secretary

JW:BY



RECEIVED  
OCT 14 1944  
SACRAMENTO

810 Hudson  
Redwood City  
Calif.  
Oct. 13, '44

Governor Warren

Sacramento, Calif

My dear Sir =

I was once a missionary  
to the colored people in the South  
and I greatly regret the present  
trial of the negro men who do  
not wish to load ammunition.  
Governor Warren, we are dealing  
with fire when we deal so se-  
verely with a group of negroes.  
While it is true that I mingled  
with most cultured & docile type  
(teacher in Philander <sup>Smith</sup> College in  
Little Rock, Ark.) I also attended  
their business conventions and  
know the reaction throughout  
the negro part of our country  
if these timid men are  
treated as traitors - living as  
many of them have in constant



Fear

2

all their lives, that state of mind - fear - is more or less dominant with them, and so should not be regarded as treasonable. It is quite a different attitude, and a sentence of death for supposed treason would not be "teaching the niggers a lesson" but would cause such a resentment in the negro mass as to be like tinder.

Besides, as Pearl Buck in one of her booklets writes "The eyes of all of the dark people of the world are all on America at these times to see what we do with our own underprivileged and so, what they may expect at our hands at the Peace Table.

What is needed at this trial is some psychology. The neglect to use the title "Sir" can be easily accounted for as an unusual custom among themselves, as



will as the illustration caused  
by the gravity of the case. I am  
an educated man, yet I al-  
ways decided an oral exam-  
ination even by kindly question-  
ers. add to that an opponent  
antagonism by the questioner  
with one's life in the balance  
one could easily forget to use  
an unaccustomed term.  
I hope you will not con-  
clude that this is a matter for  
the military alone to decide.  
For I see fatal consequences  
to this country  
if this matter is not dealt with  
humanely. I will tell you  
what I haven't repeated during  
any official time hitherto,  
and what you will wisely  
handle, I feel sure: I heard  
them say in their State and  
National conventions = "We will  
wait till the white people have



their backs to the wall and then we will strike" Those were not the product of our missionary schools in that convention but the business men who have met the hard & unjust knocks in life.

Now I am not telling this to any one else. It would only add to the prejudice of the white rabble. But people in power like you, and wise in the handling of critical situations may be able to show those army people that these negroes should be treated more like children in the juvenile court; and that it is more than a case of military discipline but one that involves the whole <sup>civil</sup> nation of which you are one of the custodians, and so you have



a right to be heard in their deliberations.

I am writing this in the very early morning - I could not sleep, feeling the urgency of it. You will be wise I am sure in guarding the use of that quotation, but I hope will lose no time to intervene

Urgently yours

Harriet E. Bass

Librarian emeritus

College of the Pacific.

810 Hudson St.

Redwood City

Calif.





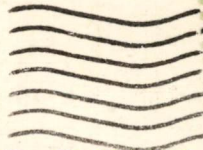
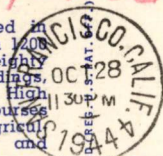
University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada



Oct 28-44

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

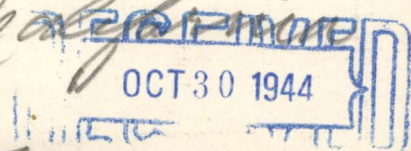
A State maintained University located in Reno, having an enrollment of more than 1200 students, and a faculty of about eighty members. There are twenty-five buildings, mostly modern and a beautiful campus. High standards are maintained, and various courses offered,—Science and Liberal Arts, Agriculture and specializing in Engineering and Mining.



POST CARD

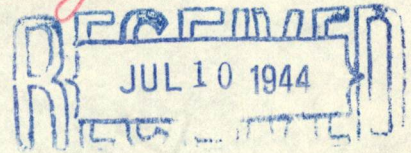
Gov Warren  
you never replied  
to my letter  
in reference  
to the Negro Sacramento  
issue  
doe you have  
thunder street car  
Mr. M. W. Baldwin  
White People in office

GENUINE CUR EICH-CHICAGO "C.T. ART-COLOR TONE" POST CARD NO. 1000





Race Relations - Negro



MARK W. W. BALDWIN  
PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISING

64803

Governor Warren  
Sacramento  
California



Baltimore Md  
July 4-44

Dear Sir,

I saw your picture on a News Reel  
but they did not show the Negro  
Singer and Negro Judge.

We looked up at Abraham Lincoln  
picture and said

Brother Abraham we are coming  
People clapped him and.

I would just like to know what  
you thought of that downwardly. I know  
you would not express it outwardly.  
Will Mr. Roosevelt take the Negro  
votes from you Republicans with  
word Equality and classify you  
and all the other American as Equality  
with Negro Race.  
You have a Word of State but you let the  
Negroes run over the White Race too.

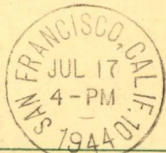
We are loaded with them here.  
They are of no benefit. I remain  
+ Communist + There.

Yours very truly  
Mr. W. W. Baldwin.

1629 St Paul St Baltimore Md



Race Relations - Negro



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Governor Earl Warren.  
Capitol Building.  
Sacramento,  
Calif.

65230



RECEIVED  
JUL 18 1944  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
Please Government. San Francisco, Calif.  
65230

our situation  
old timer here. The nigger just knock  
you down to get on the street car first  
and when we white women get in the  
car with our bundles the niggers have  
all the seats and we stand up why  
dont they have a special place for colored  
in restaurants, cars and theaters. I think  
they should be made to go back to their  
own state after the war. No body ought to  
be able to get any pension or charity relief unless  
they have been a resident of this state for 10 years  
other wise we tax payers will have to quit  
eating to save our money in  
not depression times.



*Copy in  
Campaign Box -  
Critical*

*Race Relations  
Negro*

Governor Warren

November 21, 1944

Miss MacGregor

Political

COPY

COPY

Mr. Harry Johnson, of the State Board of Equalization, called at the office and said that he had just returned from Los Angeles and found that the "Sentinel," a negro paper, had come out with headlines as follows: "Governor Warren: Appoint Herman Husted." This was misunderstood and construed by many to mean that the Governor would appoint Husted.

Mr. Johnson suggests that the Governor talk to Mr. MacIntyre Heath and inquire about the negro Dewey-Bricker set up. Mr. Johnson does not believe it was well handled and Mr. Heath can give an impartial report. Ray Haight's attitude in handling the campaign was resented. It was felt that, in line with Dewey's announced principle of non-segregation, the colored people should have been included at the main headquarters with local offices in the appropriate districts. This, however, was not done.

Mr. Johnson found that Walter Gordon's appointment is not popular.

HRM

dp



DEC 9 1944

*Race Relations  
Negro*

## Suspect Arrested After Row in Taxpayers' Lineup

As scores of taxpayers lined up before windows in the county tax collector's office at the Civic Center yesterday to pay their bills, violence flared in one line, resulting in the arrest of Margaret Jackson, 40, Negress, on charges of assault and battery, according to Police Patrolmen S. Gray and W. D. Barr.

The woman was arrested after Mrs. Edna Sayles, of 7845 Coronado st., reported that the woman had crowded in front of her, struck her in the ribs with her elbow, then hit her in the face and broke her glasses when she started to defend herself, police said.

Mrs. Jackson, arrested hiding behind an auto outside the center, according to the officers, was booked in city jail.

Sir:

Here is a typical case, illustrating a situation which exists in this State, and which very definitely will have to be courageously and squarely met.

I refer to the pugnacious attitude of the colored people who have come here in droves, doubtless mostly from the South; down there they have to keep in their place, that is to behave as any other normal person does, but since coming here a lot of them seem to have run away with the idea that they are the "chosen people".

People tell me that in Los Angeles they have what they call "Shove Tuesday"; on that day the negro folks emphasize themselves in every way they can, even to shoving white folks off the sidewalk if they feel inclined so to do.

I don't say that all colored folks feel this way, or do this, and I am sure the "leaders" of their Race deplore such tactics, but something certainly must be done to make the rank and file get the idea into their heads that they are no better than anyone else, and that they must respect everyone else so long as the other fellow minds his own business.

I don't believe in intermarriage, of course; I don't believe in residential mixing, believing that the colored folks should live in their respective sections and fraternize among themselves, not feel they have a right to "mix" with the whites.

I believe in the inalienable rights of every man, whatever his race or color; but only so long as he minds his own business and does not tread on the toes of others. If the colored folks are not set right on these questions, there will be trouble in this State.

Yours,

*J. F. Anderson*